FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BASHKIMI CALLS FOR HIGHER LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

AU1722211Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 13 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Increase of Labor Productivity, a Permanent Task of Great Importance"]

[Excerpts] In the first years of the current 5-year plan the working class and the cooperative peasantry of our country, led by the party, have achieved satisfactory results in fulfilling the tasks of the plan. The greatest achievements in this respect are closely connected with the implementation of one of the tasks defined by the 7th Party Congress--the resolute efforts to increase labor productivity everywhere--and application into practice of our party's great principle of self-reliance by every collective and individual in fulfilling and overfulfilling the assigned tasks. Although in comparison with some years ago the achieved productivity is higher, even so, there is no room for complacency because, as taught by the party, we should always compare the achieved results with the task, with the plan. The fact that the greater part of the growth in social production during the current 5-year plan will be secured, to a large extent, by increasing labor productivity poses even greater tasks for us in this direction.

The letter of the AWP Central Committee and Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania directed to the CCP Central Committee and Chinese Government has given rise to a revolutionary atmosphere of mobilization and readiness among our working masses to fulfill all the tasks. In these circumstances every cadre and worker should correctly assess the position of the country's imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the present situation. To confront them successfully, everyone should think, work and struggle in his field of work like in the state of encirclement. Moreover now, when our country has been transformed into a large construction site of great projects, it is essential that we must plan and attain high labor productivity at all costs. The resources to achieve this goal are available in all sectors of the economy. In this respect steady consolidation of proletarian discipline in work is a resource of great importance. Despite the good results, in some enterprises we have still not reached the required degree regarding full utilization of the work timetable. Often no attention is paid to the wasted minute, violation of discipline and the small organization of work. Because of tolerance of such negative manifestations, unjustified absenteeism is still noted in some agricultural units and economic enterprises. And, at a time when the work timetable is not economically utilized, some leaders of enterprises, failing to think correctly and to assess fundamentally the situation under which our country is building socialism, under the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement, ask for more labor force.

As is known, improvement of the labor norm is an important factor in the efforts for increasing labor productivity. More persistence is required in this respect, and constant study based on scientific work should be carried out, especially regarding the extension of technical work norms. It happens, as in the case of the repair service construction enterprises, for example, that about 17 percent of the workers who apply the norm system fail to fulfill the norm, whereas another 13 percent fulfill the work norm by over 120 percent.

Another factor of great importance in the effort for increasing labor productivity is the advanced experience which should be mastered, supported and applied in all sectors of the economy. But have the Ministry of Construction and its subordinate enterprises effectively assessed the mastering and generalization of advanced experience? In many cases this has not been performed effectively. This is confirmed by the previously cited fact that while there are workers who overfulfill the norms, a number of others, and not a few, fail to fulfill them. Paying attention to advanced experience only in the course of planning is not enough. The objectives defined in this direction should be followed constantly, just like the economic-technical indices of the plan. Only thus can the great resources of our socialist economy, which is developing and strengthening on the basis of scientific planning, be accomplished.

NEW FURNACE COMMISSIONED AT ELBASAN METALLURGICAL COMBINE

AU1815457Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The workers of the metallurgical combine in Elbasan recently achieved an important new success. They commissioned the third electrically operated steel smelting furnace. Guided by the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, the workers, technicians and engineers of the machinebuilding site, in cooperation with the assembly line workers of the No 1 construction site and the metallurgists of the steel plant, worked tirelessly to complete the assembly work and equipment trial. The trials were carried out with complete success, enabling steel to be smelted for our people's economy.

The furnace is among the most difficult projects in the combine because it involves complicated equipment and automatic operation. The experience gained in the course of the commissioning of the other two furnaces helped the workers to put the new furnace into operation by complete self-reliance.

Under the direction of engineer (Doksim Vlash Zapa), the labor brigade for the electrical testing [system] mastered, within a short time, the automatic operation system, the trials and utilization of the furnace, which has a capacity of 15 tons. To achieve this success, persistent work was performed with revolutionary pride and some difficulties and obstacles were overcome.

The new electrically operated furnace has now been operating at full capacity for some days. In this furnace the metallurgists have smelted two new brands of [word indistinct] steel. The furnace has passed the 72-hour load-testing-term with total success. Steel is now being produced continuously on an experimental basis. This year six new brands of steel will be produced in this furnace. Its commissioning as a result of self-reliance reflects the inexhaustible mental and physical energies of the metallurgists who, educated by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, have multiplied their efforts to elevate to a new degree the struggle for smashing the imperialist-revisionist blockade.

ATA REPORTS ON PRODUCTION DURING FIRST HALF OF 1978

LD181140Y Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

["Albanian Working People Attain Fresh Victories on the Front of the Production"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 17 (ATA)--During January-July period this year, the Albanian working people were distinguished for a high spirit of mobilization and determination to realize successfully the tasks set by the 7th Congress of the PLA for the 6th Five Year Plan (1976-1980). Successfully smashing the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade against our country the working collectives have achieved a series of good results on the front of production. During this period too the tasks of the plan were realized in the production of chromium concentrate by 104 per cent, in that of copper concentrate by 102 per cent, in blister copper by 104 per cent, etc. Likewise, the extraction of iron nickel ore, the production of copper wires increased. Increases were also registered in the geological drilling and work for the research and discovery of major minerals, in the production of chemical fertilizers for agriculture and other sectors of our socialist economy.

Likewise, the working people of wood processing industry, those of engineering industry, of the paper industry, of textiles and other branches worked better than the same period last year.

Meanwhile, the market was rythmically supplied with more articles turned out by the Albanian industry and agriculture.

Good results were achieved in the fulfillment of the plan of the 7 month period by the sectors of other branches of economy. Thus, the tasks were overfulfilled in the passengers transportation, in those of goods transport by the mercantile fleet, in the production of machines, equipment and other spare parts, etc. Likewise the builders and fitters scored fresh successes in the setting up of the important projects of the current five-year plan self-reliantly.

The unity of the Albanian working class, of the entire working masses round the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head was reflected still more during July, when the Chinese leadership, undertook the reactionary and arbitrary act for the complete cessation of the economic and military aid as well as for the withdrawal of all the Chinese specialists from Albania. Tightening more closely the ranks round the party, the Albanian working people increased their revolutionary drive and last month they scored new higher results, thus dealing telling blows to the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade, to which was also added recently that of the Chinese leadership.

The results attained during this period clearly testify to the fact that the working class, the entire Albanian people, with the party in the vanguard, are determined to march triumphantly on the road of socialism according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The working collectives turned their hatred and indignation into a new source of force. During July there were achieved still higher results. Likewise, the workers of oil extracting enterprises in Vlore District, those of Stalin City, etc., have reported on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans. The miners of the coal mine in Korce and those of Alarup, Pogradec District as well as those of the chromium mines in Bulqiza, Dibee District and of Kam in Tropoja District, those of iron nickel mines, etc., continue to be in the vanguard of the collectives of the miners. Likewise, the plan was also overfulfilled in the hydro-geological drillings, in the mineral work, in the copper extraction, the production of copper blister, the oil production, lubricating oils, gas oil, bitumen, etc.

Important successes were also achieved during July especially by the workers and engineering-technical personnel of the Elbasan metallurgical combine, big industrial center which Albania is successfully building self-reliantly.

Likewise, the tasks were overfulfilled in the production of coke by the workers of the oil processing plant in Fier District and the production of coke for metallurgy by 3 and 7 per cent respectively, while the production of electric power by the hydropower stations during July was overfulfilled by 42 per cent.

The attained results have made our working masses optimistic for the realisation of all the tasks of the current year and of all the 6th Five-Year Plan, 1976-1980.

ALBANIA, PANAMA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU191846Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and that of the Republic of Panama have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES TIRANA COUNTRYSIDE 18 AUG

AU1920048Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] According to a report from the seismological center, an earthquake shook an area 90 kms northeast of Tirana yesterday at 2253. The tremor registered 4.7 degrees on the Richter scale and its epicenter was in the border area of the Korab and (Rudoke) mountains where the intensity was 6-7 degrees. The earthquake was more strongly felt in the Diber District and in the area of the Arras, Sine, Mustata, Dugjaj, Shumlase, Mezhaj, Trojak and (?Talmak) villages. In these villages 24 houses have been damaged. There were no casualties.

BASHKIMI PUBLISHES SATIRICAL LETTER ON 1968 CSSR INVASION

AU2117302Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 16 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Elez Lagreta satire: "Letter to the Master"]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Brezhnev:

I took the courage to address this letter to you because, as you know, on 21 August of the current year it will be exactly 10 years since that historic day when you showed all that generosity, readiness, kindness, magnanimousness and humanitarianism (forgive me for being unable to find other thanking words), sending all those aircraft and helicopters, tanks and armored cars but not submarines and aircraft carriers, whole divisions of troops, corporals and right down to marshals to our country and thus saved our nation from... from... from...

On this occasion, please convey my gratitude also to the marshals of the Soviet Union.

I deem it right to briefly report to you that during the current decade we are feeling very quiet. I inform you that from the north to the south of Moravia and from the west to the east of Bohemia--in short, across Czechoslovakia right down to Wenceslas Square in our golden Prague--I note the results of the inseparable ties with our Mother Russia.

It would be useful for me to inform you in this letter also about the implementation of the tasks resulting from CEMA in the last 10 years. However, as you have, now and then, found out, our side has always been correct as regards the products which you have asked to be sent to the Soviet Union and has not even discussed at all the prices you set. Therefore, I do not want to waste your time on this point, nor do I want to go beyond the subject.

We have taken all military and administrative measures, not forgetting the propaganda measures, to approach the jubilee holiday of 21 August. Moreover, we would like to have you among us on this occasion. But, as I informed you a few days ago in the Crimea, I am sorry to admit that during the past 10 years leaflets saying "People, Be Vigilant!" "Occupiers, Get Out!" and so forth have been found here and there in the streets and squares. However, we have dealt with and deal with all the authors except Julius Fucik, who coined the first slogan, because we cannot get hold of him.

According to the concept of your doctrine of limited sovereignty, we are living in a time when the freedom and independence of each nation of our community are of no value without the presence of your Warsaw Pact troops. This is best shown by the experience of my country in the past 10 years.

Whenever I look at the map of Europe, it makes me foam with rage and I curse the bad luck of my country that it did not happen to be located on some island in the middle of some ocean or sea or, after all, to have been a coastal country so that we could also have the presence of your naval fleet. Nevertheless, if you find this idea useful, we are ready to place all our rivers at your disposal, even the streams which water our land, so as to make room for your submarines or other warships.

Not wishing to waste your time any further, through this letter, for which I also have the consent of our generals, I appeal to you to kindly send us, in the shortest possible time, more divisions of Ivans so that the freedom of every Czech and Slovak can b further consolidated and, on the other hand, the cause of Czechoslovakia's advancement remains, as it has until now, under your umbrella. I kiss your hands and your new suit. Yours faithful forever: (Gustav Husak).

ZERI I POPULLIT ON THREAT OF REVISIONISTS, IMPERIALISTS

LD2013307 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

["Ten Years After the Occupation of Czechoslovakia: Soviet Social Imperialism--Savage Enemy of the Revolution, Freedom and Independence of the Peoples"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 20 ATA--Ten years have elapsed since the time when the Soviet revisionist chieftains dispatched their troops to Czechoslovakia to occupy it and to establish their brutal domination over its people.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in an article that the Czechoslovak tragedy marked the beginning of many tragedie that social imperialism would play on the stages of all the continents of the world. It showed not figuratively but in concrete terms the large scale degeneration of modern revisionism and its transformation into an aggressive, occupationist and enslaving ideology and policy.

Just as in the past, at present too, the newspaper continues, it is difficult to distinguish where fascism begins and where revisionism ends. Irrespective of the banners and slogans the occupiers have employed to go there, Czechoslovakia or Vietnam, the Middle East or Africa testify to the fact that they have become a target of the darkest forces of reaction and counter-revolution operating in the international arena today.

The Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, was the best indication of the inevitable evolution of revisionism, particularly in such a big country as the Soviet Union, up to its logic end--to social-fascism and social imperialism.

The occupation of Czechoslovakia was a direct consequence of the counter-revolutionary overthrow that had taken place in the Soviet Union with the advent to power of the Khrushchevite revisionist clique, of the transformation of the Soviet Union into an imperialist power, of its involvement in the rivalry with the United States of America for the division of the zones of influences, for world domination. The aggression against Czechoslovakia constituted the clearest warning to the peoples of Europe and the whole world about the great danger this new imperialism posed to them. Particularly, the brutal aggression against Czechoslovakia, which was perpetrated under the banner of the Warsaw Treaty, proved that this organization, just as NATO, had become a means of imperialist military intervention and aggression, an instrument in the hands of the Kremlin for the preservation of the chauvinist and colonialist interests of the empire of the Soviet revisionists, for the liquidation of the national sovereignty even of its member countries.

Relying on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, our party has made a scientific analysis of the process of the deepening of the revisionist betrayal, has exposed it and has warned of its consequences. In full conformity with its own national interests and the principles of proletarian internationalism, Socialist Albania denounced the Warsaw Treaty, which had been transformed into the opposite of what it had been set up for originally. The Party of Labour of Albania has stressed that both the aggressive NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty are pillars of the aggressive acts of the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, of their plots to subjugate and enslave the other peoples and countries that do not obey their dictate.

The historic lesson deriving from the occupation of Czechoslovakia and in general from the Soviet revisionist policy is that the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and the adoption of the revisionist course, leads, and it cannot fail to lead, sooner or later, to the implementation of a social-fascist policy at home and social imperialism abroad.

Life over the last 10 years since the day of the brutal aggression of the Soviet revisionists and the Warsaw Treaty manipulated by them against Czechoslovakia, has incontestibly proved the correctness of the analysis made by the Party of Labour of Albania of the neocolonialist, predatory, oppressive and aggressive nature of Soviet social imperialism, of the great danger it poses, alongside the other superpower, U.S. imperialsim, to the cause of the revolution and socialism, the freedom, independence and security of the states and the peoples.

The occupation troops of Soviet social imperialism stay in Czechoslovakia, just as they stay in Poland and the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, etc, not to safeguard socialism, which has long since been demolished by the ruling revisionist clique in the Soviet Union and in these countries, but to maintain them under the complete dictate of Moscow, thus liquidating even what a "limited sovereignty" allowed them in the past by the Soviet revisionist metropolis.

Particularly since the time of the aggression of Soviet social imperialism in Czechoslovakia and in order to justify it the Soviet revisionist leadership is making a great demagogy allegedly about its struggle against revisionism, against the then Dubcek group, against the "Eurocommunists" and others today. But what kind of struggle against revisionism can the Soviet leadership speak about when it is known that the anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary theses of the 20th Congress of the CPSU constituted and constitute the ideological basis of all the political course that Dubcek followed yesterday and that followed by all the revisionists, the Soviet ones included today. The "policy" of the Soviet social-fascist clique with regard to other groupings of modern revisionism is not and cannot be intended at all to defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which have been abandoned and kicked off by all of them, but only to oppose some actions and statements of theirs, which discredit the Soviet revisionists, as well as their attempts for an independent line from Moscow. This is a polemic between revisionist clans.

Equally demagogic and deceitful is also the "anti-imperialist" fuss the Soviet social-imperialist clique has been raising by all manners of means. But its brutal aggression against Czechoslovakia tore the mask off it. Everyday life proves with new facts that, while it is swearing black and blue that it is struggling against imperialism, the revisionist Soviet Union itself has been transformed into an imperialist, predatory and very dangerous aggression superpower, which, in rivalry, but also in agreement with U.S. imperialism, interferes everywhere to ensure spheres of influence and strategic positions, hatches up plots against the peoples, stirs up conflicts and splits among the nations and tries to exert its control and dictate whereever it can.

Therefore it is absolutely necessary to refute the manoeuvres of the Kremlin chieftains about the so-called "anti-imperialist front", through which they seek to manipulate and put under their control all those who are fighting against U.S. imperialism. As the 7th Congress of the PLA stressed: "To join this 'front' means to sacrifice the loftiest interests of your country, to expose the people to danger, to become a minion of the social-imperialists and cannon fodder for their ambitions. The contradictions between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are not contradictions between socialism and imperialism, as Moscow is trying to pass them off, but contradictions between two big imperialist powers".

The Soviet revisionists, together with the U.S. imperialists are raising a hue and cry about "detente", "peaceful coexistence", "international harmony", "disarmament" and "security", but in practice they feverishly continue and spend hundreds of billions of rubles and dollars on the armaments race, they engage in unbridled arms trade, conduct manoeuvres at a furious pace and set up military bases in the territories of other countries, dispatch their naval fleets to patrol the seas and oceans, stir up armed conflicts among states and nations, in order to interfere to establish their domination and hegemony.

The Party of Labour of Albania has more than one occasion warned of the false and demagogic slogans spread by the imperialist superpowers, which are intended to lower the vigilance of the peoples and weaken their resistance in face of the plots and preparations for war and aggression, to pave the way for the establishment of imperialist control and domination over the peoples.

The bitter events of August 1968, the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the newspaper continues, call for vigilance towards the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and the other imperialists who aspire to world domination, who with a thousand and one ways are plotting against the freedom and independence of the peoples both in Europe and the world over. For the realisation of their great power interests and reactionary aims, they are trying to set up the peoples at loggerheads, to cause conflicts and to hurl the world into a new war. Under these conditions, the only correct and effective road to defend freedom and national independence is neither submission to and unprincipled alliances and compromises with nor support for one imperialism against the other, but reliance on one's own forces, on the resistance and patriotism of the broad masses of the people and principled and unflinching struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and all the other imperialists.

The Albanian people, who have resolutely condemned the aggression of Soviet social imperialism against Czechoslovakia and have waged and are waging a relentless and uncompromising struggle against the aggressive and oppressive policy of the superpowers, will always stand by the peoples and against anyone, be he an imperialist, socialimperialist or of any other shade, who perpetrates aggression against the freedom and independence of various peoples.

The aggression against Czechoslovakia was another event that further added to the lesson drawn by the Albanian people that vigilance should always be kept sharp. The enemies have never and will never take them unawares. They maintain the powder always dry and anyone who dares violate the freedom, independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland will receive a fittin_ reply and fail ignominiously.

The Party of Labour of Albania has pointed out on more than one occasion that treading the road of capitalism and social fascism at home and pursuing an imperialist, oppressive neocolonialist and chauvinist policy in the international arena would inevitably lead Soviet socialimperialism to grave crises and difficulties. The course of events has provided ample proof of this.

This crisis is expressed in the fact that over the last 10 years the international proletariat and peoples have seen and are seeing ever more clearly for themselves that the Soviet Union has turned into one of the most dangerous centers of counter-revolution, imperialism and oppression of the peoples. Therefore they are further enhancing their vigilance and are opposing not only U.S. imperialism, but also Soviet social imperialism. The latter too, is more and more experiencing their revolutionary blows.

Expressions of this crisis are also the split in the revisionist camp, the fiasco of all the attempts of the Soviet social imperialist ruling clique to submit its revisionist partners to its dictate, the strengthening of their tendencies for an independent revisionist line from Moscow and in compliance with the interests of their own bourgeoisie.

The duty of the genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries is that with their relentless struggle they must further sharpen this crisis of Soviet socialimperialism as well as the crises of all world imperialism, giving the imperialists not a moment's respite. For its part, the Party of Labour of Albania has considered and considers the principled, consistent and uncompromising struggle from the positions of Marxism-Leninism against Khrushchevite revisionism, which has degenerated into social-fascism and social imperialism, and has turned into one of the most dangerous centers of counter-revolution and world imperialism, to be its revolutionary and internationalist duty. It has repeatedly stressed, just as it did at its 7th congress that "any illusion or vacillation, however slight, in the stand towards the present-day Soviet Union is fraught with catastrophic consequences for those political forces and movements that continue to believe the demagogy and lies of Moscow," that the continuation and extension of the ideological struggle against modern revisionism "constitutes an important and imperative duty for all the Marxist-Leninists, for all the genuine revolutionaries." There is no force on earth, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion, to dislodge our Party of Labour from these firm Marxist-Leninist positions.

ETHIOPIAN CP SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

AU2119Z0ZY Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ethiopia has sent a telegram to the AWP Central Committee in which it writes, among other things:

We are deeply indignant over the arrogant act of the Chinese Government against the glorious party, the socialist state and the revolutionary people of Albania. The Chinese leaders have, (?one after another), violated the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. By spreading the exceptionally pragmatic and reactionary three worlds theory, the Chinese leaders pursue the policy of a great power. This act against the courageous Albanian party and people is a reflection of this reactionary theory and of the profound hatred which the Chinese leaders nurture against the Marxist-Leninist communist movement, the world proletariat and oppressed peoples.

The working class of Ethiopia, the most advanced revolutionary detachment led by its party, condemns the criminal act of the Chinese Government. It unreservedly expresses its support for the Albanian working class and the AWP which have constantly waged a principled and invincible struggle against the capitalist-revisionist encirclement, the aggression and subversion of imperialism and social imperialism and against opportunists of all hues. We are determined to defend the fatherland of the standard bearers of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the international proletariat--the People's Socialist Republic of Albania--from the hateful attacks of the Chinese opportunists and all the similar reactionaries and renegades of Marxism-Leninism.

We also believe that the glorious AWP will emerge even more victorious in repelling this attack by continuing to build socialism through self-reliance and by standing like a secure fortress of the world revolution.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER THOMAI RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU1720073Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] This morning Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, received the agricultural delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Kingonge Ngombale Wiru, regional chairman of Mebyas Province. Attending the meeting were Muho Asllani, deputy minister of agriculture; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

YOUNG KOSOVO FOOTBALLERS ARRIVE IN TIRANA

LD1714l4Y Tirana ATA in English 0917 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 17, ATA--The youngsters' football team of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, led by the member of the football league of this region Kemal Vitaku arrived in Tirana.

Present to welcome the team were the president of the Albanian Football Federation Mustafa Celkupa, the chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee of Tirana District, Lame Konomi, as well as other cadres and sportsmen.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS ON KOSOVO ART EXHIBITION

AU1820562Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] An exhibition of [word indistinct] art works of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo opened this afternoon in one of the halls of the Cultural Palace in Tirana. Attending the ceremony organized on the occasion were painters and sculptors, men of art and culture and other guests. Also present were Lili Zhano, deputy minister of education and culture; Kristo Jorgji, deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Agim Cerga, secretary of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists; other comrades and Trajko Lipkovski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Prior to the opening of the exhibition those present were greeted by Dhimitraq Trebicka, director of the gallery of arts in Tirana, and Shyqyri Nimani, lecturer painter, who is accompanying the exhibition.

BRIEFS

BLACK AFRICA STUDENT DELEGATION--A delegation of the Black Africa Student Federation in France arrived in our country on 18 August for a friendly visit at the invitation of the student section of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA]. The delegation was met at the Rinas Airport by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. Pioneers presented flowers to the African guests. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR INVASION

AU210928Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Impressive Victory of Socialist Internationalism--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 21 (BTA)--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of rendering international assistance to Czechoslovakia in the struggle against the counterrevolution, today RABOTNICHESKO DELO comes out with an editorial.

It is pointed out in it that precisely now, when the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is confidently marching along a Leninist road and follows the policy of drawing ever closer to the USSR and the other socialist countries, a malicious campaign against this fraternal country is being again launched in the Western states.

"A broad action of the bourgeois media is again in progress for 'resurrecting' the dark atmosphere of impudent attacks and false accusations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of ten years ago. The international assistance, given by the fraternal countries and the subsequent consolidation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, of the Czechoslovak state and society on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the ascending all-round development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are also being denigrated.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that the enemies of socialism and world reaction cannot reconcile themselves with the victory of the healthy, Marxist-Leninist forces in Czechoslovakia, with the crushing blow inflicted on their sinister plans for severing the fraternal countries from the family of the socialist states through a 'crawling' counter-revolutionary coup.

"In the ridiculous wail of Western propaganda are distinguished also the false lamentations of the most out-and-out and most inveterate enemies of progress, democracy and peace", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. "They are joined in moving unity also by Mao's heirs and right-wing revisionists. The 'jubilee' of the catastrophic failure of the counter-revolution of 1968 serves them as a rallying point and makes them coordinate and most closely synchronize their propaganda campaign which is identical in its core. Guided and rallied by rabid anti-Sovietism and hatred for the world of real socialism, they unmask themselves in the unclean attempts at running down and exposing the international assistance given to fraternal Czechoslovakia in August 1968 to save socialism. There now transpires also an obvious looking for 'arguments' in support of the anti-Soviet-, anti-socialist campaign for alleged violations of human rights and liberties. In this manner they are trying to 'refresh' this demagogic campaign, to give it some 'impetus' after it has been increasingly turning into a boomerang for its authors and initiators."

Further on in the article it is pointed out that it is becoming ever more difficult for the enemies of socialism to forge the essence of the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and to "re-fashion" the truth about them. The paper points out that, developing and strengthening their relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the working people of Czechoslovakia are confidently building up the new life.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO lays stress on the strong friendship which links Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. "The friendship and alliance with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--a solid link of the socialist community--are our precious possession", the paper emphasizes.

"In the name of this friendship, of our common bright present and future, the Bulgarian people also gave their share in the defence of socialism in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1968."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AKEL SECRETARY GENERAL PAPAIOANNOU

AU211430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has met Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the AKEL Central Committee, in Evksinograd. Comrade Papaioannou is vacationing in our country. During their talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other on the activities and main tasks which the BCP and AKEL are now accomplishing.

Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou expressed his great appreciation of the consistent, peace-loving policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the constructive and stabilizing role Bulgaria plays in consolidating mutual trust, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov once more stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supports the just struggle waged by the Cypriot people. Bulgaria is in favor of settling the question of Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations resolution on the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement policy of the Republic of Cyprus, in favor of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the removal of foreign military bases from the island, and in favor of granting the right to the people of Cyprus, to Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike, to settle the questions of the internal order in their country themselves through peaceful negotiations.

During the talk the mutual wish was expressed for the further development, consolidation and expansion of the relations between the BCP and AKEL on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ILINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD

Symposium Begins in Burgas

AU172055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The first scientific symposium devoted to the Strandzha area and to the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising began work in Burgas today. For 3 days more than 80 reports will be read on problems of the historical and cultural legacy, territorial structure, conurbation and architecture as well as of the social microclimate of the Strandzha area. This symposium will try for the first time to produce a concrete scientific research work on the problems of the Strandzha area with the purpose of accelerating its socioeconomic development.

Petrova Niva Celebration

AU201945Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--In the Petrova Niva locality in Mount Strandzha, where the decision for the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising was taken, celebrations of its 75th anniversary opened today. The uprising broke out in August 19, 1903.

Thousands of working people, representative groups from all over the country gathered there to pay tribute to the heroic deed of the brave sons of the nation, who had their written one of the greatest pages of the Bulgarian history.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Mr Nikolay Georgiev, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front, and other officials attended the celebration.

At the rally on the occasion, Academician Emil Georgiev, rector of the Bulgarian studies centre, read a paper. He swelled in detail on the causes of the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising, on the conditions under which the national liberation struggle of the Bulgarian people continued and which necessitated the preparation of a new rebellion, akin to the April uprising. In the course of a decade, since 1893 till 1903--the year of the uprising, the internal Macedonian-Edirne revolutionary organization had been engaged in an enormous propaganda work, in the establishment of committees and the preparing of the population. The celebration continues tomorrow.

Press Commemorates Uprising

AU211530 [Editorial Report AU] Several Bulgarian dailies on 18 and 19 August 1978 carry articles commemorating the Ilinden uprising of 1903. The articles are devoted mainly to the outbreak of the uprising in the non-Macedonian Odrin area, in present-day Turkey, which began about 2 weeks after the uprising in Macedonia.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 August carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Khristo Kyosev entitled "Under the Banner of Freedom." The article traces the history of the uprising in the Odrin area which, the author says, followed the one in Macedonia when "the Bulgarian population in Macedonia rose in a mass uprising at the beginning of August, 1903." After describing in detail the uprising in Odrin, from its beginning until it was suppressed by the Turkish authorities, Kyosev ends his article as follows:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria remains faithful to the behests of the best minds of the past, the minds of people who were alien to national egotism and chauvinism. Our country's policy vis-a-vis the neighboring Balkan states is clear and consistent, it is not subject to momentary changes because of opportunistic reasons nor is it influenced by unprincipled vacillations. Bulgaria pursues a constructive policy of peace and cooperation with its neighbors; a policy of good neighborliness. This policy is in keeping with the basic interests of the working Bulgarian people who have gained their national and social freedom through years of struggle and suffering in the course of many centuries."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 19 August carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Prof Yono Mitev entitled "The Great Love for One's Country." The article is also devoted to the uprising in the Odrin area and traces its course in detail. In conclusion the author says: "All international institutes and organizations admitted at that time that the Ilinden-transfiguration uprising was in fact a democratic revolution which seriously shook the foundations of the despotic and feudalistic Turkish regime. It was an uprising carried out mainly by the Bulgarian population, assisted by certain other oppressed nations in these areas such as Wallachians, Albanians, Greeks and others. The contemporary reports of the Russian, Austrian, British and other consuls support this opinion, as do the reports of many foreign journalists: British, Russian, French, Austrian, Czech, Croatian and others."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 18 August in a 1,500-word article by Yordan Vasilev, describes in detail the activities in Britain at the time of the Ilinden uprising of a Dr Tatarchev, a British citizen of Bulgarian extraction living in Britain. The article gives biographical details of Dr Tatarchev and describes his public activities in England where he worked as a physician and where, touring the entire country, he gave many lectures in which he informed the British public about the struggle of the population in Macedonia and Odrin to obtain their liberation from the Turkish yoke.

HUSAK COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITIES FOR GOOD HARVEST

LD211938Y Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 21, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia is these days the subject of a concentrated dirty campaign of hostile propaganda which does not see and does not want to see how the people of this country live, Gustav Husak said here today.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, spoke to a delegation of the South Moravian region, who came to inform him that the region had fulfilled its plan of the sale of grain to state funds.

The best reply of the Czechoslovak working people to this slander and fabrications is the calm political atmosphere in the country, the creative work in agriculture, industry and all other branches, and the struggle to implement the program of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. This attitude of the Czechoslovak people guarantees that they will continue successfully along this road also in the future.

Gustav Husak stressed that despite the unfavourable weather conditions this year, results so far indicate that the harvest will be good on the whole. The harvest has not yet ended in all regions, and its quick pace and good organization must be maintained, machinery must be used operatively and the initiative of people must be developed. This is the more necessary, as other tasks must be tackled together with the harvest.

Attention must be paid to the quality of the harvest. Losses must prevented during harvesting as well as storage, Gustav Husak said and added that this year's harvest confirms the ability of the Czechoslovak socialist agriculture to increase the grain production and self-sufficiency in food production.

Briefed by Farmers' Delegation

LD211928Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on Monday at Prague Castle received a delegation from the South Moravian region, which briefed him on the course of the harvest. Present were Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; Julius Varga, candidate member of the party Central Committee and chief of a department; Josef Hagr, Czech federal minister of agriculture and food; and Miroslav Petrik, Czech deputy minister of agriculture and food.

Karel Neubert, leading secretary of the party regional committee, reported to Comrade Gustav Husak that the South Moravian region has fulfilled the grain purchasing plan. At the same time, he briefed him on the remainder of the harvest. All the successes being achieved in the South Moravian region in industry, agriculture and in the other sectors are convincing proof of the wise and principled policy pursued by the CPCZ, which was being implemented since April 1969, after the new CPCZ leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak took over the leadership. Comrade Karel Neubert gave assurance to Comrade Gustav Husak that the peasants and all other working people of the South Moravian region fully supported the CPCZ Central Committee policy and will exert all efforts to implement the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

More on Husak's Comments

LD2121362 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, thanked the agricultural workers, party and economic organs and organizations from the National Front in the South Moravian region for their initiative and dedicated work in this year's harvest.

At the same time, he assessed the efforts by the working people of other regions who have already implemented the state purchasing plan and who are successfully continuing with the harvest. He said that on Sunday, the North Moravian region was the third region in Czechoslovakia to report fulfillment of the purchasing plan. Even though this year the weather conditions were not the most favorable, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, the results achieved so far indicate that it has been possible to produce a good harvest on the whole. In some areas, the harvest has been completed, in others it is in full swing, and in some areas they are about to begin with the harvest. In order to harvest well all that has been grown, much hard work still awaits us in coming weeks. For this reason it will be necessary to maintain the high rate of the harvest and its good organization, to insure the optimual use of harvest technology and transport, and to expand the people's initiative.

Comrade Gustav Husak continued that this was even more necessary because, together with the harvest, it is necessary to fulfill other tasks, such as the fruit and vegetable harvest, or the hop harvest and other produce in some areas. But not only the speed of the harvest is important; at the same time, it is important to pay great attention to its quality, to avoid unnecessary losses during the harvest and storage, to harvest grain of good quality and to use it from the very start in an economical manner.

Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed that this year's harvest also confirmed our socialist agriculture's capability to increase grain yield, our self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, our ability to insure the nutrition of the people and the constant growth of their living standards. Playing an important part in this was the fact that we have educated our village people in dedication to socialism and that these people understood their work well.

When discussing the course of the harvest last week, the Presidium of the party Central Committee again stressed that the demands and importance of the harvest and other agricultural work made it necessary that relevant help should be provided by enterprises, the social organizations of the National Front and by all of society everywhere, where it is needed and will be called for.

Comrade Gustav Husak continued by saying that Czechoslovakia is the object of a concentrated and dirty campaign these days by hostile propaganda, which does not and did not want to see how people are living here in our homeland. The reply by our working people to these slanders and inventions is the calm political atmosphere in our country, the creative work in agriculture, industry and all other sectors, the struggle for implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. This stand adopted by our people is the guarantee that we shall successfully continue in future along this road and with this determination, Comrade Husak said in conclusion at the reception today in Prague Castle for a delegation of South Moravian agricultural workers.

STATE OF HARVEST IN CZECH LANDS REPORTED

AU181600Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "The Decisive Week in the Fields; Difficulties After the Rain but Hope for a Very Good Harvest Ensures"]

[Text] The unfavorable weather of the last week halted the progress of the harvest to an even greater extent. Gale winds and hail have made the situation more complicated--especially in North Bohemia, East Bohemia, Central Bohemia and North Moravia. Approximately half of the cereals have been flattened, which will make the harvest substantially more difficult. However, the operative measures that are being carried out offer hope that the damage will not markedly influence the envisaged yields. This was stated by the Central Harvest Commission in Prague yesterday. The commission's session was led by M. Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR].

By Monday, grain was harvested from almost 317,000 hectares in the CSR, which amounts to approximately 18 percent. Wheat represents half of this amount. In South Moravia they have the largest amount of grain under cover: 46 percent. The Central Bohemians have harvested 14.6 percent and the North Bohemians and North Moravians have harvested some 14 percent of the acreage. In South Bohemia and West Bohemia the harvest has only started.

More than 10,000 of the 14,500 harvesting threshing machines which the agricultural workers in the CSR have at their disposal are in operation. At present, there are sufficiently large areas of ripe grain in all regions so that--provided the work is perfectly organized and the entire technology fully utilized--it is a realistic task to harvest up to 25 percent of the entire grain acreage this week.

By now 780,000 tons of grain have been procured for the state in the CSR, which is 35 percent. The previously largest amount of grain has been supplied by the North Moravia region; they have fulfilled their task by more than 70 percent.

Rape remains to be harvested from the final 20 percent of the acreage and early potatoes have been gathered from 70 percent of the acreage. Trade has sufficient amount of them to satisfy the consumers' demand.

The commission also discussed the state of the flax harvest, which has been delayed almost 3 weeks. Flax has been harvested from 10 percent only, which represents more than 2,000 hectares. Preparations for the hops harvest have reached the last stage. This year the harvest will be more difficult than in the past few years because some 50 hectares of hopfields have been knocked down and another 260 damaged by gale winds. On 20 August the first harvesters will arrive in the hops growing areas. A total of 37,000 harvesters are registered.

ANDREJ BARCAK RECEIVES IRAQI OIL MINISTER 21 AUG

LD211802Y Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 21, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received here today Iraqi Minister of Oil Tayih 'Abd al-Karim for talks on further development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi economic relations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CSSR'S AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA

LD221116Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received (Artur Bernasek) in Prague in connection with his appointment as Czechoslovak ambassador to Ethiopia.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW LAUDS SOVIET INTERNATIONALISM

LD211842Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21, CETEKA--Without the Soviet Union, its Leninist party, there would have been neither the Slovak national uprising nor the renewed state of Czechs and Slovaks, there would not be Socialist Czechoslovakia, Ambassador Cestmir Lovetinsky told a press conference here today.

Marking the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising the Czechoslovak ambassador recalled that the Soviet Union was on Czechoslovakia's side in the tragic days of Munich. It granted the Czechoslovak people pol tical, military, material and moral assistance and support also at the time of the Slovak national uprising.

The ambassador added that by giving the working people of Czechoslovakia internationalist assistance in August 1968 the Soviet Union and other socialist countries averted an open counter-revolutionary action. The entry of the allied troops into Czechoslovak territory was an inevitable act of internationalist solidarity which put an end to the counter-revolutionary disintegration of the foundations of the socialist state and socialist society, saved the lives of thousands of people and secured internal as well as external conditions for a peaceful work of the Czechoslovak people.

INDRA IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON 1968 ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD211834Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 CETEKA--An article entitled "Loyaly to Internationalism", by Alois Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, is carried by the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA today on the tenth anniversary of the defeat of the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia.

The article says inter alia that "Bourgeois information media--from the 'big' ones which mask themselves as 'serious' up to the clearly sensational papers--give from time to time the impression that their publishers have the fate of socialism in Czechoslovakia at heart. However, hardly anybody believes this.

"Ten years ago, counter-revolutionary forces suffered another defeat. Vain were their hopes to re-install the capitalist order in our country and to separate it from the socialist countries."

"The 'arguments' of anti-Czechoslovak campaigns include such as 'state sovereignty', 'independence', 'non-interference in internal affairs' and the like. The Czechoslovak Communist Party, the parliament, the government, and particularly the Czechoslovak people, all of whom are competent to judge these matters, have evaluated the events which took place ten years ago and their causes, and drew such conclusions as are in total harmony with the Marxist-Leninist teaching about socialist revolution and its defence, and with the interests of socialism in Czechoslovakia, and the interests of progress and peace in the world.

Alois Indra goes on to stress in the article that the results of the Czechoslovak Communist Party policy in the past nine years after the April 1969 plenary session of its Central Committee were directly conditioned by the development of socialist democracy.

Patient convincing, and confrontation of words and deeds have been an effective method of the political leadership. This has created a positive atmosphere arousing initiative among the working people, as well as their political and working activity.

Rightist revisionists and other enemies of socialism concentrated ten years ago the heaviest fire on the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance which, nowever, stood the test with honours. The Czechoslovak people commemorate this year the 80th anniversary of their independent state. They do not forget the Munich betrayal forty years ago, or the fact that righist revionists, opportunists and other enemies of socialism were preparing some sort of new 'Munich' in 1968, Alois Indra says in IZVESTIYA.

INTERVIEW ON EVENTS OF 1968 INVASION REPORTED

LD200800Y London THE OBSERVER in English 20 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[By Ian Mather]

[Text] A document which has come into the hands of THE OBSERVER this week-end tells for the first time the astonishing story of how, just 10 years ago today, Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues learned of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and were then arrested.

It is based on a tape-recorded interview with a member of the Czechoslovak Politburo and one of Dubcek's closest friends, who for obvious reason must remain anonymous. The interview was made three weeks after the events it describes.

Some nine hours before the invasion, the Politburo, consisting of nine 'liberals' who supported Dubcek's 'socialism with a human face' and four 'conservatives' who favoured the Russians, began a long meeting in Prague.

Their task was to prepare an agenda for an extraordinary party congress to discuss the future brand of communism that was developing in Czechoslovakia, in the light of worsening relations with Russia. A major item was Dubcek's draft report to the congress. This is the account of what followed.

"At 10:45 p.m. a secretary came in suddenly and called the premier, Oldrich Cernik, to the telephone. When he came back in a few minutes, we could see from his way of walking that he had very important news.

"Cernik told us he had been called by General Martin Dzur, the minister of defence, who had said: 'I have been taken prisoner by my Soviet advisers in the staff headquarters. I am allowed to make only one telephone call. I have been told that armies from the five socialist countries have started an occupation of Czechoslovakia and that the whole country will be occupied by 6 a.m.'

"Everybody was completely surprised. A violent discussion started. Josef Smrkovsky (chairman of the National Assembly, a leading liberal, now dead) rose and said he would call President Svoboda to the Politburo.

"President Svoboda arrived shortly after midnight. He was tremendously upset." [paragraph continues]

"He apologised for being late, the reason being that he had been visited at 11:30 by the Soviet ambassador and a high Russian Army officer, who had told him that several minutes earlier a military occupation of Czechoslovakia had started, and that by 6 a.m. the whole country would be occupied.

"We could now hear the transport planes over us and in the next minutes saw the first planes over the Vltava River, flying towards Prague's two airports.

"The meeting started again. The text of the declaration was debated. Bilak, Barbirek and Kolder (the four conservatives) opposed a sentence condemning the invasion.

"We had to act quickly. We were thinking of the people in the border areas, where the tanks were already rolling in, and of the people in the cities, who could hear the planes and see the parachutists.

"Dubcek made a short speech. He had lived for a long time in the USSR, where he had studied. He who had so many Russian friends and had always worked as an internationalist and as a friend of the Soviet Union had never believed he would have to live through such an event.

"Our secretary got reports of the Russian troops advancing through Prague, heading for the Central Committee, the government and parliament buildings.

"Soon after 4 a.m., we saw the first armoured cars coming towards the building. The leading armoured car drove up to the main door and pointed its gun towards it. The other cars took up positions ready to shoot at the building. The armoured cars were led by a black Volga limousine, probably from the Russian Embassy.

"Soon after 4:30 a.m. a large group of parachutist soldiers in red berets and with open knives in their belts gathered at the main door and came in.

"Soon we heard them in the corridor. A group of 12 soldiers, led by two officers, entered Dubcek's office. One officer was very tall, the other very short. They had guns in their hands.

"Just as they entered, Dubcek's telephone started buzzing. Dubcek took the receiver. At that moment, the short officer ran up to him, shouting that it was forbidden to telephone.

"We shouted back that he ought to know to whom he was shouting. He ignored it. Later we understood that the soldiers had no idea where they were.

"Dubcek tried to answer the call. The officer violently took the receiver from him and he dragged all the telephones to the floor. He then took his knife and cut the cables. As some cables were too thick to cut, he sent for a soldier who arrived with a heavy pair of clippers and severed the cables.

"We were ordered to sit down at the table. Two pistols and several submachine guns were pointed at us. We were not allowed to go to the windows. When we started talking to one another, we were told we must speak only Russian. We answered in Russian that we did not speak Russian.

"The building was now also surrounded by tanks. Soon after the tanks came the first demonstration. They came from the Sverma Bridge and marched to our building. Some of us went to the windows. The demonstrators shouted: 'Dubcek, Dubcek, Dubcek' and 'Long live Czechoslovakia. They carried the Czech flag at the front."

"Some of the demonstrators tried to get in between the tanks. After 10 minutes, we heard the rattlings of the first shots, submachine guns.

"At this minute, the first boy was killed. Dubcek saw it. The boy was killed by a submachine gun round at the corner of the block. He was hit through the head. The soldiers dragged him away. Where he had fallen was a large pool of blood. A tank moved up and tried to erase the blood by running over it. The cries for Dubcek ceased. We could hear the national anthem. We all rose and joined in the song. Dubcek was crying. He said: "and I have to live through this. I who got my first winter coat because I had made five points in a Russian school. Now I am forced to see Russian soldiers killing our boys.

"Some of the colleagues asked Dubcek to call Brezhnev. He refused. What use to call a man who had already ordered his troops to invade us. Our secretaries managed to get us coffee. Smrkovsky put several sugar lumps in his pocket. 'They may be of use in the future,' he said. 'I remember the fifties.'

"Smrkovsky looked in his wallet. He had about a thousand kroner. 'I might send my wife half of it,' he said and gave 500 to a secretary: 'I will keep the other half. It is not impossible they may be useful to me.

"Zdenek Mlynar (a leading liberal member of the Presidium) said ironically: 'The occupiers seem to know very little of who is here. They will leave us alone for two days. Then every one of us will admit that we are agents for several Western spy agencies at the same time.'

"At 5:30 a.m. a high Russian officer with red epaulettes and a large bag entered. I saw there were a lot of manuscripts. In broken Czech, he asked: 'Where is Comrade Svestka? I must give him something.'

"Svestka was the editor of RUDE PRAVO (the leading Czech newspaper) and an anti-Dubcek man. We replied: 'If Svestka is collaborating with you, you ought to know where he is.' The officer left.

"At 9:30 a.m. a large group of Russian officers entered. In front of them were two civilians. One had very dark skin. The other I remembered because of his shoes, remarkable Czech shoes with white stripes.'

"Smrkovsky asked: 'Who are you?'

"'We are members of the revolutionary committee and acting on behalf of that committee.'

"Smrkovsky rose and said: 'What revolutionary committee? We do not know of any such organization!'

"The man did not know what to say. The other man helped him out: 'The revolutionary committee for state security.'

"Then we said goodbye in the Czech way, just by calling out one another's names--'Joser, Sasha'--and embracing."

"When the four left, we could see the corridor filled with Russian soldiers."

"Thus the occupation started. The party and the government had been deprived of freedom."

COMMENTS ON PRAGUE SPRING, EUROCOMMUNISM NOTED

LD202006Y Hamburg DPA in German 0031 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--The exiled Czechoslovak writer, Jiri Pelikan, does not think that an exact repetition of the Prague Spring socialist reform movement, which was ended 10 years ago in the CSSR by Warsaw Pact troops, can be realized. The former director general of Czechoslovak Television stated today on German Radio, on the 10th anniversary of the occupation of the CSSR, that the liberal trend liquidated in 1968 is not seen today in the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The situation in the CSSR has been so altered that pressure for a new reform movement must come from outside.

A few things have, however, remained from the reform process. As an example Pelikan named the Charter 77 civil rights movement, which he called the expression of an awareness that citizens had to support and fight for their rights if they didn't want to wait passively for a reform from above or from Moscow. Charter 77 has a certain following among the people. If this movement becomes strong enough, especially with the participation of the workers, young people and intellectuals, it could, at a particular moment, have a quite definite influence--especially if a similar process in other East European countries, for example in Poland, develops from it.

On the role of the Eurocommunists in the West and their influence on the situation in the CSSR, Pelikan said that those parties had to state quite clearly that they supported a socialism other than that of Eastern Europe--with democracy and freedom, with the possibility of opposition and with autonomous trade unions. Only then could the West's Eurocommunists gain credibility among the people of Eastern Europe.

PRC'S 'HEGEMONISM', FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

AU2[illegible]6GY Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Commentary signed (LO): "What Peking Says and What It Does"]

[excerpts] In his address at the latest session of the National People's Congress, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, defined hegemonism as a policy of aggression, war and subversion practiced by great powers vis-a-vis small countries.

It can be said without exaggerating that this formulation aptly describes the foreign policy of China itself. In harmony with Mao Tse-tung's militarist course, the new Chinese Government has decided to push the development of the country in this direction with all its might.

Let us look at some of the means of creating tension which China uses in its everyday practice. Above all, it is the undermining of stability, which Peking practices in various parts of the world and in various ways, starting with discrediting the government of a given country and ending with organizing subversive acts of diversion, goading one part of a population against another and supplying one of two sides with weapons. The Chinese leadership is now supplying reactionary regimes in Latin America and Africa with arms and is helping to suppress people's uprisings, as was the case in Zaire. One of the most important means of achieving hegemonistic goals is the foreign policy propaganda of the Chinese representatives. It is directed primarily at poorly informed listeners, makes liberal use of lies, falsifications and demagogy and manipulates by use of chauvinist slogans.

It does not confine itself to radio broadcasts, to foisting materials on the local press and the publishing houses of individual countries or to disseminating abroad literature published in Peking. It also makes use of other, very unpopular means: to India, for instance, it sends balloons with printed materials that are directed against the government of this sovereign country.

The antigovernment propaganda is also being carried out and mediated in some countries by local political and social organizations and groups. Among them are primarily small and noisy pro-Maoist groups that--frequently on instructions from the PRC--organize various actions directed against the inner order of countries which become the subject of Chinese propaganda, and against the legitimate governments.

The Chinese leadership is cynically planning and implementing direct diversionist and military acts against other countries. Whereas in the first half of the sixties, there were individual actions taken by the PRC, such as the Sino-Indian border conflict or the interference in Indonesian affairs, which culminated in the tragedy of this country in 1965, in the last decade Peking has been exerting consistent and purposeful pressure on a number of countries. China is building military bases on its territory in which it trains subversionists who are then sent to India and Burma to carry out subversive activities in those countries. Peking is also constantly trying to control the antigovernment movements in Thailand, Malaysia and in the Philippines.

Now Peking has started a hostile propaganda campaign against Vietnam, a socialist country which defended its freedom and independence and defeated the aggressors from overseas.

The anti-Vietnam action is a manifestation of hegemonism and an unambiguous warning to other countries which China assists that they will be dealt with in similar fashion in the event of undesirable changes in their domestic or foreign policy. Albania failed to take note of this warning and it was "punished" immediately afterwards. This Chinese action was a hard blow to this small Balkan state, because China was virtually the only country with which Albania maintained economic contacts.

Peking's relationship with some developed countries of the world can also be a criterion of the "sincerity" of its statement about hegemonism. It was precisely through speculations about hegemonism that Peking exerted hard pressure on the Japanese Government. By asserting an article in the recently concluded Sino-Japanese agreement which it can arbitrarily misuse against any other country whenever it wants, it subordinated Japan to its adventurous plans.

This brief and far from exhaustive enumeration of facts already demonstrates that the accusations of hegemonism Peking likes to direct at other countries are only a Chinese mask designed to conceal the evidently hegemonistic policy of the Chinese rulers in relations to neighbors, "allies" and "friends".

Further Criticism

LD2000llY Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Jarmila Bielova commentary]

[Text] In Chinese diplomatic vocabulary of late, hegemonism is perhaps the most frequently used term. It is manipulated verbally to no end by leading Chinese representatives in practically every political speech having great singificance, be it at home or in an international forum, where Peking, after Mao Tse-tung's death, would seem to want to make up for everything it missed during the isolation of the Cultural Revolution.

The Peking leaders, whose diplomatic activity in the past 2 years has outflanked even the most renowned Western Sinologists, at the same time make no secret of the fact that hegemonism in their terminology has an unequivocally anti-Soviet undertone and aim.

The best proof of this is the so-called antihegemony clause in the recently signed Sino-Japanese treaty on cooperation and peace, around which Peking mounted an extensive propaganda campaign, while Tokyo, on the contrary, in an attempt to mask its anti-Soviet substance, gave a telling display of equilibrium of words and diplomatic evasions. A closer look at the latest Chinese diplomatic offensive and the commotion around the hegemonism problem does not leave a layman in doubt for long. The fact is that it is a coverup maneuver which aims to mask, before the world public, the main point: The great power chauvinism and hegemonism of the new Peking leadership, who do not shrink from using literally anything to promote their interests anywhere in the world.

Chinese foreign policy has provided more than enough concrete examples of this during the past few years, whether in the openly militaristic speeches of Chinese representatives at the United Nations, in the direct military support given to the most reactionary political regimes of Africa and Latin America, or in the newly concluded political pacts and alliances in Asia, aimed against the policy of international detente and peace.

In this connection, the letter of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee and the Albanian Government to the PRC Communist Party Central Committee, presenting a detailed 60-page evaluation of the policy of Chinese pressure and hegemonism, which the Chinese leadership tried, by way of Albania, to carry out in the Balkans, recently drew special attention from the world's press. The undoubted piquancy of the whole affair is underlined by the fact that Albania had published that document immediately following its definite split with Peking and shortly before the visit to the Balkans made by PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

However, the latest development of relations between China and Vietnam reveals most tellingly the hypocrisy and insincerity of Peking's foreign policy. Peking, which is unable to reconcile itself to Vietnam's independent policy, which is oriented toward cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, initially put economic pressure on Vietnam. It withdrew its experts and stopped economic aid to Vietnam. When these measures provoked justifiable indignation among the world public, Peking came up with a new argument, with the problem of the so-called ethnic Chinese, who are allegedly being persecuted in Vietnam and whom it therefore calls upon to return to their homeland. However, when Vietnam enabled everyone who showed an interest in emigrating to China to do so, it was Peking itself which closed the borders and provoked a whole number of incidents at the border crossings. According to Western agency reports, it is, at the same time, reinforcing its military units on the Vietnamese borders because it allegedly feels it is threatened by Vietnam.

And thus, while Vietnam, with its repeated willingness to solve the conflict by peaceful talks, has the sympathies of the entire progressive public, China, on the contrary, has found itself in a situation where it cannot explain its provocations on the Cambodian-Vietnamese borders, or its open economic pressure on Vietnam or Albania in any other way than by admitting that the methods of its policy are virtually the same as the discredited methods of a policy pursued from a position of strength by classic, imperialist powers, and that it is the great power policy of pressure and hegemonism which today's leaders in Peking would like to force on neighboring countries, regarded by China from ancient times as its domain but also into which they would like, as borne out by the new treaty with Japan, to drag countries from other areas by way of new political or military groupings.

EXPORT DIFFICULTIES OF PRAGUE ENGINEERING CITED

AU181520V Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Vladimir Soukup commentary in the column "VECERNI PRAHA Commentary": Engineering Must Try Harder"]

[Text] The known critical phenomena in the contemporary nonsocialist world undoubtedly form one of the main causes of the retarded development of world trade. Its annual growth was only 6 percent last year, which is 7 percent less than in 1976.

But even under these complicated conditions, the demand of the 15th CPCZ Congress--to increase the export ability and the efficacy of foreign trade--remains valid. We are, however, not succeeding in implementing this demand in all its points. The low share of engineering products in the CSSR's overall exports to the advanced capitalist countries does not correspond--as was stressed at the 11th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee--to the structure of our production base nor to the possibilities of Czechoslovak engineering. It is precisely engineering which must be the creator of the main sources of profit for covering our import needs.

The situation under the conditions of our capital, where engineering undoubtedly plays a key role, is similar. Last year the share of engineering exports in the overall exports of Prague enterprises declined by 0.7 percent. While exports to the socialist countries are being completely insured--and the Prague engineering workers can be justly proud of taking part in the construction of important capital investment complexes in the CEMA countries, primarily in the USSR--the export tasks to the capitalist states are not being fulfilled with comparable success. In 1977, exports to the West even declined and the Prague engineering workers remained in debt to the plan to the tune of KCS26.7 million. In the first half of this year, too, engineering exports are not being satisfactorily fulfilled.

Among the main causes of this balance sheet are the uneven production schedule in the course of the year, the failure to secure exports through delivery orders by foreign trade enterprises, the lack of materials for some products and the still large share of products having low quality and unfavorable parameters.

There are also reserves in management, in the attitude of leading economic officials. It is imperative to judge the situation not from the point of view of one's own momentary interests but from that of the society's interests and needs. In other words, it is imperative--when exports are concerned--to be true national economists.

The recent Prague CPCZ city conference adopted a clear position on these questions. Communists are currently working on and insuring--also in this sphere--the tasks of this conference.

BRIEFS

MACHINERY TO YUGOSLAVIA--Yugoslavia's demand for computer-controlled machinery has been increasing recently. The CSSR's Strojimport enterprise has so far delivered about 80 such machines to Yugoslavia; this year it will deliver four SPT lathes, and in 1979 another two SPT lathes, produced in the Kovosvit national enterprise in Sezimovo Usti. The lathes will go to the Radojedakic Titograd works, the Belisce combine and the Dalit iron and smelting plant in Daruvar. The Yugoslavs are greatly interested in the heavy processing machinery produced in the Skoda Plzen district enterprise; currently the second horizontal W-200 CNR boring machine is being shipped to the Krusevac 14 October plant. [Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

EAST BERLIN RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD#122589Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Foreign Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Kurt Hemmler commentary]

[Text] There were protests again in Washington last weekend against the hypocritical human rights campaign of the Washington government. For example, the Afro-American U.S. senator, Julian Bond, drew attention to the numerous political prisoners in the United States who are locked here solely on account of their political views. And in Mississippi, spokesmen for civil-rights organizations against the continued police attacks on Afro-Americans, a fact known widely violations which are part of daily life in the United States. What are the U.S. goals, however, in pursuing the human rights campaign directed abroad? Here is a commentary by Kurt Hemmler:

The political response which the Carter government's human rights campaign has triggered off all over the United States was undoubtedly not part of the White House plan. A nationwide protest movement has come into being, in which thousands are demanding that human rights should not be continuously talked about but should at long last be implemented in their own country. This has, however, put the administration in a difficult position, because the human rights campaign is being carried out from purely foreign political considerations and not with the aim of implementing these rights in the United States itself.

For the government in Washington, human rights are merely an excuse to interfere strongly in the affairs of other, especially socialist, countries. The recent export ban on U.S. computers and other technological equipment to the Soviet Union, the delay by the United States of the SALT II talks which are so important to detente, the revival of the ancient theory of Soviet menace, and the announced anti-Soviet campaign in the mass media, are all examples of a course obviously aimed at stopping the process of detente and, in the final analysis, overcoming the socialist order of society.

This intention was formulated quite clearly by a spokesman for the "Coalition for Peace through Strength," recently founded in the United States, who said that communism must now be rolled back once and for all. This goal is thus one which reveals historical parallels and is nonetheless exciting. Since 1917, it has been formulated and adopted by bourgeois politicians of various origin and party affiliation. The most varied ways and methods were thought up in order to fulfill it, ranging from plans for force and armed intervention to political and economic pressure, right up to the so-called refined variation of ideological diversion. Today, in particular, is an appropriate occasion to recall this.

If, following the victory over fascist Germany, it was largely the brutal variation of open and armed force that was applied, then during the 1950's, when using the 1950's, it was the strategy of balancing on the brink of a hot war, coupled with the cold war, which was intended to finish off socialism. And in point of fact, the intention was to destroy the socialist countries by means of a strategy of "peaceful bridges" through the CSSR from within. Today, it is the policy of aggressively preaching human rights by means of which certain influential circles in the United States are still striving toward the same goal.

What commentators of bourgeois mass media describe in this respect as a new foreign policy of Carter's government is therefore only a new variation within an old strategy. For in the same way as the "roll-back" strategy of 15 years ago, the human rights campaign today is proving to be an attempt to take the offensive once again in the conflict with socialism, and thereby with peace.

The U.S. human rights policy, which President Carter characterizes as an important feature of U.S. foreign policy, is thus revealed as a revival of dangerous elements of the active anticommunist struggle. This component of imperialist foreign policy, backed by the material powers of capitalism, is linked with the illusion that the balance of power in the world can be basically altered to the disadvantage of socialism. This is therefore dangerous because it seriously threatens detente.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD171350Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--At the meeting of the disarmament committee in Geneva today GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder called for a ban, valid in international law, on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. The conclusion of such an international agreement as proposed by the USSR would make certain that new achievements in science and technology would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Moreover, the development of such weapons had a negative influence on international relations, especially on the current disarmament talks.

The GDR ambassador repeated the proposal that an immediate start be made to implement the draft agreement of the eight socialist states aiming at the complete and unconditional renunciation of the production and stationing of the neutron weapon. It was totally incomprehensible why some representatives on this committee had still not declared their readiness to agree to the Soviet proposal to set up a working group of qualified government experts to study these problems. Dr Herder welcomed the continuation of the bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States on banning radiological weapons. The early conclusion of the negotiations could have a positive effect on other questions of the banning of weapons of mass destruction, Ambassador Herder stressed.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF LAO FOREIGN MINISTER

Holds Talks With Honecker

LD181504Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [PDR], Phoun Sipaseut, who is in the GDR on an official visit.

During the meeting, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the consistent and stable development of relations between the GDR and the Lao PDR, especially since the visit by an LPDR party and government delegation, led by the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime ministerof the Lao PDR, Kaysone Phomvihan. They emphasized that strengthening and deepening these friendly relations served the interests of both states and peoples and the further strengthening of socialism.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the important successes by the Lao people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, in establishing the bases for building the socialist social order in the Lao PDR.

He stressed the LPRP's internationalist stand, oriented toward the all-round expansion of relations between the Lao PDR and the fraternal countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The GDR would continue to exert great efforts to help the Lao people in accordance with the agreements between the two parties and states in the socialist transformation of the country.

Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut paid tribute to the successes achieved by the GDR's working people in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The development of bilateral relations between the Lao PDR and the GDR was assessed by him as an expression of the close alliance between the two parties, states and peoples. He expressed the thanks of the Lao PDR party and government for the GDR's support and solidarity. Phoun Sipasaut conveyed fraternal greetings from the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, Kaysone Phomvihan, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Before the meeting, the guest visited the GDR state frontier with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate.

Received by Krolikowski

LD181510Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR First Deputy Premier Verner Krolikowski, member of the SED Politburo, today received the foreign minister of the Lao PDR, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, for a friendly meeting.

Both sides paid tribute to the official friendship visit paid by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut as an important contribution to further deepening fraternal relations between the two socialist countries. Phoun Sipaseut conveyed fraternal greetings from the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao PDR, Kaysone Phomvihan, which, on behalf of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, were equally cordially reciprocated by Werner Krolikowski.

The meeting was attended by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Visits Potsdam Historic Site

LD191540Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Potsdam--On the 3rd day of his official friendship visit to the GDR, Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of Laos, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister, today visited the historic site of the Potsdam agreement, Schloss Cecilienhof, in Potsdam.

Ends Official Visit

LD201615Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Phoun Sipaseut, Lao foreign minister, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party and deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, concluded his official friendship visit to the GDR after a visit on Sunday to Potsdam where he visited its sights and historical monuments.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer and Phoun Sipaseut, had, prior to this, concluded their extensive exchange of views on the foreign policy of their states, as well as on international issues of mutual interest. They also discussed the further development of bilateral relations and stressed the firm intention of both sides to further develop relations between the GDR and Laos on an all-round basis in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism. In this respect, the attention of both sides will in the future continue to center on implementation of the treaties signed in May 1977 between party and government delegations and the agreements reached between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan.

The ministers briefed each other on international relations and foreign policy of their states. They established complete concurrence in views on the international issues discussed.

Oskar Fischer and Phoun Sipaseut paid particular attention to the questions of securing peace, detente, disarmament and supporting the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

Phoun Sipaseut described the situation in Southeast Asia and reported on efforts to consolidate peace and security in the region. The two politicians agreed on the necessity to solve existing conflicts by use of peaceful means. They spoke out against all attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to draw peoples away from the path of social progress.

Oskar Fischer and Phoun Sipaseut established with deep satisfaction that the GDR and Laos were advancing successfully along the path of socialism and were thus making a contribution to strengthening the community of socialist fraternal states. The foreign minister of Laos invited the GDR foreign minister to visit Laos.

LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 4-DAY VISIT 18 AUG

LD182038Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--With a visit to Erfurt Bezirk, Charles Dube Molape, of Lesotho, today ended his 4-day visit to the GDR. The minister, as the guest of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, was paying an official visit to the GDR. During his visit, he met with Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and with Werner Krolikowski, first deputy premier.

The foreign ministers held detailed talks in which they briefed one another on their states' policies, and had an exchange of views on the international situation and on development of relations between both countries. When discussing topical international issues, much time was devoted to securing peace, continuing the detente process against the growing resistance of opponents of detente, ending the arms race and the need for joint action by all forces interested in peace, security and cooperation.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR stands firmly at the side of the states and peoples who are fighting for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Charles Dube Molape spoke in particular about Lesotho's struggle to consolidate independence, against racism and apartheid and about the struggle by the African peoples against colonialism and neocolonialism.

The two men expressed their deep concern at the increasing activities in Africa of imperialist powers, through which they pursue the aim of regaining previously lost areas to exploit or to dominate, or of maintaining their positions through use of neocolonialist means.

TALKS ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY BEGIN

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Further development of cooperation in the field of chemical industry, particularly for the period after 1980, is at the center of deliberations of the chemical industry ministers of the GDR and Poland, Guenther Wyschofsky and Henryk Konopacki, which opened in Berlin on 14 August. Primarily involved are agreements for further deepening of cooperation in the fields of science, production and mutual deliveries, as well as joint long-term projects in the chemical industries of the two countries.

GRUENEBERG-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SWEDEN

ATLANTIC East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, (ADN correspondent)--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived on Monday in Sweden at the head of a delegation of the SED Central Committee. He is there at the invitation of Anders Dahlgren, Swedish minister of agriculture.

TISCH, WFTU'S PASTORINO HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

[illegible] East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch and WFTU General Secretary Enrique Pastorino conferred on current tasks of the WFTU. The exchange, which passed in an open and constructive atmosphere, dealt with the manifold WFTU activities to implement the decisions of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress. They discussed in particular the struggle for disarmament and detente, and support for the trade unions of liberated nations.

FRG TV CORRESPONDENT BARRED FROM MAKING FILM

[illegible] Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The GDR Foreign Ministry has forbidden the first television program [illegible] in East Berlin, Lutz Lehmann, to make a film about the position of GDR writers. Lehmann was summoned to the ministry today where the head of the main department for the press, Wolfgang Meyer, told him that if work on the film continued the ARD and its correspondent would have "to bear the consequences." The ministry had given no permission for the filming. Should the correspondent continue with the film, the GDR was bound to consider this to be "contrary to the law." Meyer did not give the journalist any detailed reasons why the filming was being forbidden. This latest East Berlin measure is the gravest case of interference in the work of journalists from the Federal Republic accredited in East Berlin so far. The film planned by the ARD was to have contained individual interviews with GDR writers and a discussion about their lives and work.

ADN Report

[illegible] East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--With regard to assertions by Western mass media concerning alleged hindering of the activity of FRG correspondents accredited to the GDR, Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, has said that these reports constitute crass deformation of the facts.

On 15 August 1978, the GDR Foreign Ministry emphatically pointed out to ARD correspondent Lutz Lehmann that he was not given permission to film a certain circle of people in the process of making a television film planned by ARD on "the situation of GDR writers" and that if he disregarded this he would have to bear all consequences. This instruction was in accordance with the regulation governing the activity of publication organs of other states and their correspondents in the GDR, dated 21 February 1973. Despite this clear-cut regulation, in a letter to the GDR Foreign Ministry the ARD director stated that the work on the planned project would go ahead. This constitutes intent to commit an act contrary to GDR legal regulations and laws.

During the talk with Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, explained the GDR's stand on this matter in no uncertain terms. He stressed in particular that in the interest of mutual relations and the successful continuation of the negotiations currently in progress, all attempts by the FRG aimed at poisoning the climate necessary for this must be stopped. Anyone not wishing to hinder relations must realize once and for all that success can only be achieved on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference.

COMMENTATOR WELCOMES 1968 SOCIALIST INTERVENTION IN CSSR

LD2123402 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Guenter Schwanitz commentary]

[Text] Reactions were varied, even conflicting, when 10 years ago the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact helped the CSSR to uphold its socialist development, achieved over more than 20 years. Opinions today are varied, even conflicting, according to which attitude one adopts toward the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968. We say that it was an action for peace. Why? In the spring and summer of that year, forces were increasingly taking the reins which pretended to want to improve socialism, making use in this respect of certain development difficulties in the CSSR, but which in fact were undermining the communist party's ability to act and the foundations of socialist state power. I remember those days in Prague when one could observe how from day to day new and farther-reaching demands were made by revisionist and antisocialist circles, aimed at disorganizing the economy and making the state organs incapable of functioning. They disoriented people ideologically and, above all, questioned the country's defense needs, including its membership in the Warsaw Pact.

It was recognizable even then--and since then it has been proved by documents--that these forces in the country were linked by all sorts of connections to influential circles in the Western countries, above all in the United States and the FRG. To them, the CSSR at that time seemed to be the most favorable experimental field for testing the theory of building bridges, which was invented by Brzezinski, now the U.S. President's security advisor, in the sixties, and who himself had the opportunity at that time during a lecture in Prague to herald its practical application in Czechoslovakia. To destroy socialist countries from within, to create differences between them and, as can be learned from his publications, finally to affiliate them, is the concept which seemed most suited for the imperialist plans to alter the balance of power to the detriment of socialism, under the international conditions prevailing at that time.

And this happens to be the key point. The attempt to liquidate socialism within the CSSR was meant to lead to a weakening of socialism as a system. If you look at the CSSR's geographical position and think of the country's great economic potential, you will realize that it would have, in fact, meant a change in the balance of power in Europe if it had been possible to break the CSSR out of the socialist camp.

It would have made those rejoice who no longer even dream of correcting the map of the continent to their advantage. The American political scientist, Professor (Carne), confirmed this with cynical frankness in Autumn 1968 when he wrote that the weakening of the Warsaw Pact, combined with the strengthening of the FRG, could end one fine day in an attack by West Germany on the Soviet Union, backed by the United States. Yes, a new world war had been taken into account. That this was prevented meant a gain, above all, for peace and security, and not only for the Czechoslovak people. This gain is now linked with the socialist states' rescue action 10 years ago today.

West of the Bohemian forest, they would like to ignore this fact. And apparently, many means are still being used in order to try and spread the belief that a renewal process in Czechoslovakia had been prevented. A real renewal process, however, took place when the counterrevolutionary forces lost their influence during hard and complicated political conflicts.

For many years, I was able to watch on the spot, as a correspondent, how the economy stabilized and developed. Contrary to many a prophesy that the economy would collapse, the most economically successful years are now being recorded in the CSSR, which has brought the country's citizens, especially, many material, social and cultural improvements. I was able to observe how the CSSR's foreign political relations flourished even though people were betting on international isolation. After lengthy negotiation, the CSSR managed to get the FRG to declare, by treaty, that the scandalous Munich agreement was invalid. This was that dictate of Hitlerite Germany which led to the occupation of Czechoslovakia. This treaty increased the CSSR's security and removed unsettled post-war issues and, by enforcing principles of peaceful coexistence, contributed toward an atmosphere in which the Helsinki conference could be held, with detente promoting aims which were so important for the European peoples.

I experienced how the CPCZ regained its leading role, how it renewed itself and linked its policy closely with the masses. Today's achievements corroborate that policy which was developed after April 1969 by the new party leadership.

Opinions on this 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance to the CSSR have been varied, even conflicting. The reactionary regrets that his hopes of changing the social order in the CSSR have not been fulfilled. We praise this rescue action [hilfsaktion] as a contribution toward consolidating socialist development in the CSSR, and as an action for peace in Europe. The events in our neighboring country were part of some of the most intense class confrontations of our time, between socialism and imperialist circles. The result was in our favor.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBERIA--On 15 August, Liberian State President William Richard Tolbert Jr received GDR Ambassador Werner Schedlich for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

MALIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on 15 August received Alpha Konare, minister of youth, sports, arts and culture of the Republic of Mali, for a friendly talk. Present at the meeting were Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association, and Mountaga Diop, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Mali to the GDR. Alpha Konare conveyed greetings from the National Union of Youth of Mali and gave an account of the tasks of his country's youth policy. Egon Krenz acquainted the guest with the FDJ initiatives for implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

IMRE GYORI ADDRESSES RALLY IN BEKESCSABA

ID2008141Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee at a 19 August Constitution Day rally in Bekescsaba--recorded]

[Text] In our activity in the international arena we are guided above all by the desire to finally avert the possibility of a new world war, together with the USSR, our allies, and in cooperation with all progressive, peace-loving forces, as well as with those who are ready to act in defense of peace. This is the basic objective of our foreign policy. It follows from this that we profess and represent in practice, that the most important joint task is to halt the arms race and to consolidate the hard-won valuable results of detente.

After the agreements reached in Helsinki, all those who opposed a solution, who do not believe in international detente, became more active and launched counterattacks. The reactionary extremist elements and the aggressive circles of monopoly capitalist groups are visibly worried by the stabilization of the international situation, the strengthening and expansion of the policy of detente. They are afraid that in the growing international security and amidst settled conditions and interstate relations on equal terms, the forces of progress are growing stronger all over the world and are gaining new ground leading to the power and diktat of the monopolies being increasingly driven back and curbed. This is why they are trying to obstruct detente. They are annoucing an ambitious and extremely costly rearmament program with the excuse of the nonexistent Soviet threat, and wish to persuade their people to accept the vast military expenditures also signifying immense profits and income for the monopolies.

We will also have to reckon in the future with easier and harder situation, with ups and downs. When the situation is easier, when the tension is relaxed, we should have no illusions, and when the conditions are becoming more complex and difficult and increased effort is needed to defend and continue detente we should not be discouraged and not lose sight of the prospect and opportunity of progress in our struggle.

For a responsible survey of questions in the forefront of the international situation, an important and substantial contribution was provided by the new traditional discussions between comrades Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. In the spirit of the standpoints expounded at the meeting, we state with conviction that in our time it is of particular importance to strengthen the unity of the socialist community, to defend and further develop the results of detente and to curb the arms race.

We condemn the international factors poisoning the atmosphere of world politics, the schemes of the adventurist forces of imperialism and the policy of the Chinese leaders which not only hinder the elimination of the existing hotbeds of tension but are also aimed at fomenting further conflicts. We declare our solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Veitnam on which the brutal pressure of Maoist policy now weighs heavily. The Hungarian people stand beside the heroic Vietnamese people, victorious in their hard struggle.

The meeting in the Crimea, at which considerable attention was paid to questions of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, again demonstrated the unity of our parties, countries and people as a reliable ally and true friend. The Soviet Union is standing by our side in the struggle and in constructive work. Our cause and our path is the same as the Soviet Union's. Hungarian-Soviet friendship is alive in the hearts of our people and permeates the whole of our society.

NEMETH DELIVERS SPEECH ON ECONOMY IN ZALAEGERSZEG

LD192012Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)--The West Hungarian city of ZALAEGERSZEG marked the anniversary of the country's Constitutional Day--due on August 20--by commissioning a new cold storage, one of the most modern establishments of the Hungarian food industry, on Saturday. At a grand rally held at the hall of the new plant on the occasion of the inauguration, manager Sandor Farkas briefed the participants about the raw food industry plant. He mentioned that the deep-freeze store house, whose capacity is 11,500 tons, was commissioned about 6 months before the schedule and cost 30 million forints less than has been stipulated. What is more, its technical standards are higher than envisaged.

The plant inauguration, which was linked with the Constitution Day celebration, was attended and addressed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and secretary of the Central Committee. Dealing with the situation of the Hungarian national economy, Karoly Nemeth said, inter alia:

"The restoration of economic equilibrium and regularly raising living standards require that we take firmer action for enhancing economic efficiency and competitive export," he said. "In this, important role should be played first of all by the modernization of production structure and the further development of economic regulation to promote the streamlining among others. We should mobolize our internal reserves on plant and national economic levels. Modern machines should be better exploited everywhere, work should be better organized. Let us manage more economically with materials, energy and manpower. It is urgent that we put in joint efforts to utilize the country's manpower in the most economical way possible. If the situation so demands, we should not be afraid anywhere of rationally regrouping manpower, no matter whether it is needed within individual plants or from one economic branch to another.

"We should better exploit our material and intellectual resources both at home and in international context. It continues to be the most important that we strengthen our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other members of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance. Besides, we will further expand our relations with developing countries and through our economic cooperation, too, we should help them in consolidating their national independence. On the principles of equality and mutual advantages, we are striving for cooperation with capitalist countries as well."

Budapest Radio Reports

LD200410Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the 19 August rally in Zalaegerszeg to mark the anniversary of the constitution with the inauguration of a food industry plant--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed festive rally, dear women comrades, comrades and friends: The celebration of the anniversary of the constitution representing the strength of the Hungarian people in constructing their country and creating the state, as well as embodying their independence and sovereignty, together with the feast of breaking newly baked bread, have become identified and forged together in history.

They declare the unity of power, rights, liberty, work and the welfare of the people. On this day, throughout the country, we take stock of our affairs, speak with pleasure about our achievements and reflect on our tasks. We look back into the past as well, but only to see the present better and to glimpse at the future with more self-confidence.

Dear listeners: Appraising the work done since the 11th Congress, our party's Central Committee stated with appreciation in April this year that significant results had emerged as a result of our people's efforts. The building of an advanced socialist society has become a national program in our country. It is thanks to this that we have achieved so much in making our country and our lives better and more magnificent. It is our great achievement that in the building of a socialist society, people of different world views, communists and those outside the party, women and men, and workers building socialism, are all working together, respecting and helping each other, in good understanding and in the spirit of mutual trust. This is the embodiment of constructive union which represents the socialist national unity that is gaining in breadth and stability, and it is our important task to protect and strengthen this.

We may rightly be proud of the work carried out as a result of which we have advanced in the building of socialism in the period since the 11th Congress. We have, on the whole, fulfilled the tasks of the development of the people's economy, even though these were greater and more complex than in previous years. We have either reached or gotten very close to the objectives, the main targets of the 5-Year Plan for this period. True, not everything has been done in the way we would have liked. However, progress has been apparent in all walks of our life.

A realistic attitude demands that we not only consider our achievements but also that our tasks awaiting solution are, indeed great. Our work must come in line with the higher demands. The successful completion of this year's people's economic plan also calls for this. On the basis of the economic development of the first half of this year, one may conclude that the tasks we have set for ourselves can be achieved in most spheres. As a consequence of efforts deserving respect, industrial production has grown at a rate somewhat above the planned figure, by 6.5 per cent. The increase in production has been derived from a rise in the productivity of labor. It is a favorable fact that the industrial branches that have developed faster than planned, were those that are to be developed in accordance with our objectives. It is an unfavorable fact, however, that the increase in quantity is not always in harmony with the demands of quality. There is a falling behind in our exports transacted in dollars while, at the same time, imports coming from the same sources have exceeded the planned figure. We are also being affected by the discriminatory measures on limiting imports passed by the great majority of the capitalist countries.

The growth in the production of the construction industry exceeds the planned target. Transport and freight transport have satisfied basic demands. Agriculture has also fulfilled its tasks for this period. The public opinion of the country has followed, with the attention and esteem worthy of the great work, the steady and persevering work of the harvesters, among them the people of Zala, in the face of unfavorable weather, for a successful harvest for the gathering in of cereals with the smallest possible losses. This work, has also been carried out with complete devotion, with a great sense of responsibility in a regular and organized way. The abundant harvest, which satisfied our domestic demands and provides also for exports included in our plans, is now safe. Workers in agriculture, harvester-combine drivers and everyone who has stood his ground in the solution of this important task for the people's economy, in this hard work for insuring supplies for the population, has done their best in accordance with their knowledge, diligence and ability; respect is rightly their due. Thanks and gratitude on behalf of our country and of all of us.

Dear comrades: It is our duty to survey the situation realistically and for this reason shortcomings in our work must also be pointed out. Above all, it must be pointed out that the majority of our problems are caused, apart from external conditions beyond or only half under our control, by the unsatisfactory growth in the efficiency of our economy. The transformation of the production structure is not making adequate progress: Several weaknesses in our work and faults in leadership play a part in this. Inconsistency and lack of discipline also hinder a faster advance. The experiences of the first half of the year also call attention to the fact that not everything is in order in regards to investments. Investments exceed the planned target, thus in the present period they take up more material, energy and means of production than desired. In this sphere, too, the improvement of efficiency is a fundamental task.

Our attention must, therefore, be concentrated on the improvement of our own work. Our duties are clear and well known. The party's Central Committee, attributing an importance of the first order to economic processes has regularly put the tasks on its agenda. It has laid down the guidelines for our foreign trade in the long-term, the directions of the development of production structure as well as its conditions, and the tasks of the development of agriculture and the food industry.

With its economic policy decisions and measures, our party follows in the track of a great comprehensive aim. This is the protection and raising of our people's standard of living as well as the broadening of the material base necessary for sociopolitical, social and cultural goals. We have this before our eyes when we point out that we must bring our thinking and work in line with greater demands. The reestablishment of the economic balance and the regular raising of the standard of living call for a more determined advance in the intensification of economic efficiency and of competitive exports. This is a significant role to be taken, first and foremost, by the modernization of the production structure, and of the further development of economic regulation which would help this as well.

The most important condition for the realization of our aims is available. It is the fundamental conclusion of the party's Central Committee that, despite the conditions that have become more difficult since the 11th congress, there is no need for changing our main political line and our chief economic goals laid down in the Fifth 5-year Plan. This is identical to the experiences of our people. The unity and agreement of the party, the government and of the people will always overcome the problems of the future.

BUDAPEST RADIO COVERAGE OF SARLOS' SPEECH IN DEBRECEN

LD200404Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, at a 19 August mass meeting in Debrecen on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the enactment of the Hungarian People's Republic constitution on 20 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed meeting, dear comrades; on this day every class of Hungarian society celebrates with special attention, at festivities and political meetings, our national unity which is without precedent and which only our society has been able to achieve in the socialist countries. Naturally, the question arises: can there be complete unity among the members of a nation of 10.5 million people? Can there be agreement among the social groups having possibly different interests? I say with pleasure that in fundamental issues, in the case of decisions determining the future of the country and of the people, the unity and cooperation of the classes of society can be regarded as complete. It is also clear that here I am thinking in terms of cooperation of substantial groups and this does not exclude the possibility of differences of opinion, even in the most important issues, between individual citizens on the one hand and the will and interests of the great majority on the other.

The revolutionary movement has always endeavored to find supporters along the road leading to the final goal. It looks for this support among such social strata and institutions which can identify with the representatives of the revolutionary principles on certain issues only. In the past, it was necessary for the working class, fighting for work and rights, to have its objectives accepted by the best representatives of the peasantry and the intelligentsia so that they would be prepared for a joint stand in favor of a more humane life. Everyone wishing to do something for this cause understood that the decisive force was represented by the working class, because it was the best organized group and because all its interests made it oppose those who deprived the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the employees of their rights.

The situation today is just as it was before. A party decision on the solution to a problem is reached and those taking part in carrying it out include materialists and religious people, Hungarians and national minorities living in our country, the workers of factories and cooperatives and the representatives of the private sectors. I would like to recall that in 1976, at the initiative of the party, a movement got underway to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The workers of the largest Hungarian factory at Csepel were preparing for the festivities with work and they issued a call for a labor competition which was to have an international echo. Many joined this movement outside our borders. Among those joining it were not only the workers of production plants but also designers, constructors and those taking part in management.

I think everyone would agree with me that that movement had a significant part in making up for the falling behind of the 1976 economic year during 1977, the year of the anniversary. More than 5 million active workers and several hundreds of thousands of old-age pensioners, still busy working in other activities, were responsible for this success through their work and expertise. The year 1977 was one of successes in work, but its significance is more than that, because the results of the 12 months last year have also laid the foundations for this year's good work.

BISZKU ADDRESSES CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION

LD210224Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Politburo, in Rose Town in Nyiregyhaza on 20 August on the occasion of Constitution Day--recorded]

[Excerpt] We are progressing satisfactorily in accordance to our objectives in the main areas of domestic policy, in building the economy, in cultural life and in the development of international contacts. The building of a developed socialist society is continuing in our country indomitably and successfully through the fulfillment of defined tasks in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The economy of the country is becoming stronger, the standard of living is increasing and the international standing of our homeland is growing.

These achievements are even more precious if we know that we are now working under more difficult conditions than before. Changes in the world economy are affecting us unfavorably. The international battle of concept and ideology has also sharpened. Sworn enemies of detente and of peaceful coexistence between nonsocialist and socialist countries are conducting overheated campaigns and are also obstructing the path of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Therefore, internal and external conditions of socialist constructive work have become more difficult than could have been foreseen. In such circumstances, the strength of a socialist people's economy manifests itself even more convincingly. Our task has become more difficult, but our indomitable progress cannot be retarded even by burdens and problems from the outside. Every opportunity exists to successfully realize the resolutions of the 11th Congress.

PAL LOSONCZI'S ACTIVITIES OF 18-21 AUG REPORTED

Continues Somogy County Visit

LD181315Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Somogy County, the president of the Presidential Council began the day by visiting the Barcs District Party Committee. The local leaders briefed him on the life and tasks of the district. Pal Losonczi also visited the brick factory. According to the program, the president of the Presidential Council will this morning participate in the opening of the new chemical factory. In the afternoon he will be the guest of the Red Star cooperative.

Greets SRV President

LD191958Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, greeted in a cable Ton Duc Thang, the president of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Awards Police General

LD211626Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council of the People's Republic awarded a high decoration to Police Col Gen Ferenc Sebestyen. The Order of the Red Banner was presented to Ferenc Sebestyen by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in recognition of his successful work over several decades.

DELEGATE TO GENEVA CONFERENCE SUBMITS WORKING DOCUMENT

LD171726Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian delegate at the Geneva disarmament conference has submitted a working document. The document deals first and foremost with the dangers of the military application of a new kind of weapon, infrasound, and how the further development and proliferation of this new kind of weapon could be banned.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received for a farewell visit Bamdarlyn Dugersuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR, who has departed Budapest permanently. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 78 p 8 AU]

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES--The chairman of the Soviet Government State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training has arrived in Budapest. Aleksandr Bulgarkov will acquaint himself with Hungarian plans for vocational training and hold negotiations with Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor, about further developing Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD]

GIEREK RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO FRG JAN CHYLINSKI

LD212235Y Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug PAP--PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek today received Poland's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Jan Chylinski.

PCF POLITBURO MEMBER MEETS PZPR OFFICIALS

AU211655Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Etienna Fajon, Politburo member of the PCF, has been vacationing in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. Etienna Fajon met with Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and with Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek. During the meetings, problems connected with contacts between the two parties were discussed.

SECRETARY RYSZARD FRELEK'S ACTIVITIES OF 21 AUG REPORTED

Meets Visiting Swedish Leftist

LD211845Y Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 21 Aug--PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek met the visiting member of the Executive Committee of the Swedish Left Party-Communists, Bo Hammar. The sides informed each other on the activity of the two parties and exchanged views on international problems facing the communist and working class movement. They emphasized the striving of both parties to expand mutual contacts and cooperation.

Greets FRG Bundestag Official

LD220600Y Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--Deputy Chairman of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany Annemarie Renger today arrived on a few days' visit to Poland at the invitation of the chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs. During her stay in Poland Annemarie Renger will get acquainted with the work of the Polish Sejm and will visit several research and cultural centres. Annemarie Renger was welcomed at the Warsaw Airport by Secretary of the PUWP CC, Chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs Ryszard Frelek. Present was Ambassador of the FRG to Poland Werner Ahrens.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

Afghanistan's Taraki

LD191054Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence day being observed today, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message of congratulations to Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SRV's Ton Duc Thang

LD190946Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message of congratulations to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 90th birthday which will be celebrated tomorrow.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SPORTS OFFICIALS

LD182339Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Marian Remke, chairman of the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Sports, and his newly appointed deputies, Adam Izydorczyk and Janusz Pawluk. Problems and tasks in the field of the development of physical culture and sport and preparations for the olympic games in 1980 were discussed.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD190211Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] According to the government press spokesman, the Council of Ministers has assessed the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in July and during the first 7 months of this year. Economic bodies made increased efforts in July to diminish the seasonal drop in production due to vacations. The decisive role was played by sessions of workers self-government conferences at which measures were decided on for the proper shaping of the situation in the second part of this year.

Relatively high dynamic production in industry was achieved in July, and agriculture was better prepared for the harvest campaign. Foreign trade increased and stocks for increased production and supply were used in more efficient ways.

Housing commissioned for use during the first 7 months of this year has increased by one-fifth in comparison with the same period last year. Nevertheless, in some sectors of the economy difficult conditions persist. More efforts must be made in industry in order to achieve the planned growth of production and improved management. In many cases it demands more rhythmic work, the proper use of production resources, progress in management, lower production costs and increased quality.

The main objective in agriculture is to efficiently complete the harvest and autumn sowing. Improved organization and increased technical potential are compensating for weather changes.

The Council of Ministers drew attention to the need for the full implementation of livestock contracts concluded for September and October of this year. The planned market supply of meat depends on it.

In the field of investments, the government considered indispensable further concentration on continued tasks, mainly on projects which should be completed this year. Also the building of houses in large towns and industrial complexes should be accelerated.

...level of some goods for the market in July was poor, thus causing sector disturbances. Industry's basic duty is to cut down on delays and to insure the regular supply of goods for the market in sufficient quantity and selection. In the preparation of the economy for the autumn and winter period an important place is being occupied by consideration of insuring fuel for industry and the population and the proper supply of electric power. Thus it is indispensable to increase discipline in transportation and cut down on delays in the commissioning of new, and overhauls of old, power stations.

The basic contents of the analysis and discussion were reflected in the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers. Stress has been laid on more effective actions.

Next on the agenda questions dealing with the further consolidation of parishes were discussed. A decree concerning the statute of parish elders was adopted. The document describes the basic tasks, responsibility, rights and duties of town mayors of the basic grade, and elders of the town, powiat and parish. The statute contains the tasks and rights of town mayors and elders in relation to nonsubordinate units.

The decree also provides for the transfer to low-level regional state administrative organs, the tasks and authority previously appertaining to voivode and town mayors at the voivodship level concerning, among other things, management supervision of work enterprises and housing cooperatives and also the quality of production and services and efficiency of service enterprises, supply, transport and road building and repair.

The Council of Ministers also assessed the functioning of model parishes from 1973 to 1977, and examined the project for the organization of parishes of accelerated development as exemplary complex socioeconomic centers.

The Council of Ministers positively assessed the operation of model parishes: the results achieved by them are above average on the voivodship and national levels. At the same time it was said that the development potential of many other parishes had not been properly used so far. Striving toward speedy growth in agricultural production in a parish demands linking agricultural production with agricultural processing, and also with the economic, technical and social structure. In the realization of these projects the experience of model parishes will be used. It is estimated that in every voivodship there will first be two parishes of accelerated development whose principles will be broadened in the future.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES EXPANDED

ID2310GMY Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug, PAP--Recent years witnessed a considerable expansion in the development of industrial cooperation with capitalist countries. Coproduction turnover passed over 198 million dollars in 1977 as compared with 126 million dollars in 1976.

At present Poland implements some 200 coproduction agreements with various enterprises of capitalist countries, of which about 20 major ones constitute 80 percent of the total turnover. Cooperation of this type concerns only some of our partners: Italy (42 percent of the total turnover), FRG (25 percent), Great Britain (7 percent), and France, USA, and Sweden. Insofar as cooperation with particular countries is concerned, it is marked by a considerable concentration. For example 90 percent of coproduction turnover embraces the Fiat Company.

Although Poland has been successfully cooperating with such firms as IH, Clark, Singer, Crowdig, Thompson, Jones and Coles, the share of coproduction turnover with Western countries is only 1.5 percent of the total, and the share of the electroengineering industry amounts to 4.5 percent.

Thus Poland's trade policy stakes on the expansion of cooperation with capitalist countries as one of the means to increase export.

SWISS TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS, DISCUSSES EXPORTS

AU2116568 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Polish-Swiss Economic Contacts Increase"]

[Text] Gerard Bauer, chairman of the Swiss bureau for developing trade, has visited Poland at the invitation of the chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. During the visit they discussed their most immediate plans and intentions with regard to promoting Polish exports in the Swiss market and Swiss trade offers in the Polish markets.

Both sides stressed the considerable increase in the contacts between the economic circles of the two countries. This has taken place since 1944 [as published] when the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Swiss bureau for developing trade signed a long-term agreement on cooperation. Aside from Poland's participation in the international trade fairs in Basel and Switzerland's participation in the Poznan trade fair, the two sides are promoting more and more initiatives aimed at developing bilateral relations. For example, a trade mission of Polish exporters went to Switzerland and "Polish Industry Days" were held in Zurich not so long ago. A similar function may be held in Lausanne next year. On the other hand, a Swiss-sponsored export symposium was held in Poland last April.

ECONOMIC ACCORD SIGNED DURING OLSZEWSKI VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

LD212150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, has ended a 5-day visit to Australia. During the Polish-Australian talks, an appraisal of the current development of bilateral economic cooperation was carried out and the possibilities of its further expansion were examined. The talks resulted in a long-term agreement on trade exchange and industrial and technological cooperation. On the Polish side, the agreement was signed by Minister Jerzy Olszewski and on the Australian side by John Douglas Anthony, deputy prime minister and minister of trade and resources. It envisages the setting up of the mixed intergovernmental commission to deal with matters of economic cooperation.

During his stay in Australia, Minister Olszewski was received by John Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of the federal government. He also visited the states of Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales where he met state government premiers.

During the visit, an outline agreement was also concluded and signed between Handlowy Bank in Warsaw and the Australian Export Finance and Insurance Corporation in which an agreement was reached on the principles of financing, on preferential terms of Australian exports to Poland, (?investment projects) machines, and plant and spare parts.

GRUDZIEN CHAIRS KATOWICE PARTY VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD212227Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today's plenum of the party voivodship committee in Katowice was devoted to the discussion of the long-term program of spatial management in Katowice Voivodship. During the session, chaired by Zdzislaw Grudzien, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, it was stressed that the voivodship has met all the necessary conditions for using its raw material resources even better.

PAP REPORTS ON MINING MINISTER LEJCZAK'S VISIT TO USSR

LD181834Y Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, PAP--Polish Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak paid a visit to Moscow. He held talks with the Soviet Minister of Coal Industry Boris Bratchenko on the implementation of mutual deliveries of mining machinery and equipment in 1978, and met also with Soviet Minister of Gas Industry Sabit Drudzhev to discuss the question of additional supplies of Soviet gas to Poland in the present year; agreement has been reached. Both meetings passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

TEJCHMA ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE 17 AUG

AU211649Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Conference in Bilaystok"]

[Text] On 17 August representatives of the administrative authorities of Bialystok, Biala Podlaska and Suwalki voivodships attended in Bialystok a conference to discuss problems of agricultural development in these voivodships and particularly of developing farmlands and intensifying farm production.

The conference evaluated changes and development in the structure of farming, the taking over of farmlands for permanent cultivation by new users, the course of farmland integration, the implementation of farmland redevelopment and improvement, and progress in agricultural mechanization and water supplies. Much attention was devoted to providing conditions for the correct development of production at state farms, producer cooperatives, peasant collectives and individual farms.

The conference was attended by Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, the Bialystok Voivodship authorities and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and rural cooperative and economic organizations.

TRYBUNA LUDU LISTS DELEGATION TO POPE PAUL'S FUNERAL

AU172136Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 78 pp 1,2 AU

[Summary] The Polish special state mission that attended the funeral for Pope Paul VI on 12 August included Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council; Kazimierz Kakol, minister of the Office for Religious Affairs; and Jan Dobraczynski, member of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity. Stanislaw Trepczynski, Polish ambassador to Italy, and Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the permanent working group of the Polish People's Republic for contacts with the Vatican, were present.

COMMENTARY ON CAUSES OF PROBLEMS IN CSSR IN 1968

LD220856Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Jerzy Krasecki commentary]

[Excerpt] The development of Czechoslovakia is directed by the communist party, which managed to overcome a tangle of complicated problems brought about 10 years ago by many factors. At the time it was undoubtedly the activity of rightwing forces inside the country and the activity of the international reaction assisting it that were in the forefront of these factors. The Czechoslovak party itself has on many occasions carried out an evaluation of the internal factors. This is the only correct evaluation.

Now let us turn to international factors. The development of the situation in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago was, from the international point of view, very dangerous. It is a fact that one should not simplify any evaluations, but neither was it a secret to anyone in August 1968 that there were forces in Europe which wanted to change, among other things through changes within Czechoskoslovakia, the political situation in Europe. Some would formulate this in a cautious fashion and others in a direct way. Ten years ago the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, referring to the development of the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1968, said this is the beginning of the path which must end up in a change of direction in Czechoslovak policy, and the then leader of the association of Sudeten-German compatriots stated in DER SPIEGEL at that same time that relations in Czechoslovakia are such today that we very nearly have to refrain from expressing our sympathies for the processes taking place there. You will understand, ladies and gentlemen, how ominously such assessments sounded at that time.

Taught by history, including the history of the relations on its southern border, Poland could not allow itself to turn a blind eye to the consequences of the development of the situation in 1968. Today, those who have whipped up the latest campaign against Czechoslovakia, cannot fail to be aware of these phenomena and these processes. They are, of course, the same people who 10 years ago refrained only with difficulty, as a publicist wrote, from expressing their sympathies. Let us say it straight out--the wrenching away of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community would have changed the balance of forces in Europe and would have threatened our borders, security and peace. This, and only this, irrespective of the level of hysteria on the pages of the Western bourgeois press, is the truth about the events which took place 10 years ago.

Fraternal Czechoslovakia, linked through a brotherly alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is successfully and in total calm solving today its social and economic problems. We rejoice at its successes in the same way that it rejoices at ours. Our joint friends rejoice and as always opponents and enemies are angered by this. Well, so be it--this is the right course of history.

HEAVY RAIN HALTS HARVESTING IN MANY AREAS

LD191640Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The wave of the heavy rainfall which has affected Poland in the past few days has halted work on the harvest. Since Thursday between 30 and 50 mms of rain have fallen on many areas of the country. This is why it will not be possible to resume harvesting immediately because both the fields and the grain are very wet. Therefore, there is a need for a long break in mowing, particularly mowing with combines on heavy soils.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AFGHAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211702Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Republic Democratic Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul.

On Afghanistan's independence day, I take pleasure in extending to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Afghan people.

I want to express the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Afghanistan will continue to develop at various levels, in the interests of the Romanian and Afghan peoples and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SRV PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU211701Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, SRV president.

Dear Comrade Ton Duc Thang, on your 90th birthday I take special pleasure in extending to you cordial greetings on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for health and personal happiness, and wishes for progress and well-being to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

I recall with great pleasure the meeting I had with you during my recent visit to the SRV and I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation at various levels between our parties and countries will experience a new and forceful development, in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL DAY

AU182020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1978--A delegation of the ARLUS General Council, led by Stan Soare, deputy minister of education and instruction, member of the bureau of the ARLUS General Council, left for the USSR on Friday afternoon at the invitation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association to take part in the events to be arranged there on the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

USSR-Romania Meetings Held

AU190017Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 19/8/1978--On the central stage of the Maxim Gorkiy Park of Moscow, a Romanian-Soviet friendship evening was arranged.

Taking part were A.B. Tsukanova, first vice chairman of the Central Executive of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, the delegation of the ARLUS General Council led by Stan Soare, deputy minister of education and instruction of Romania, member of the ARLUS General Council, members of the Romanian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

In the presence of a large public, V.M. Zenkin, A.A. Yaskova, members of the Central Executive of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association and Julian Cirtina, member of the ARLUS delegation referred to the further expansion of the links of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, permanently propelled by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the end of the event, a concert was given marking Romanian-Soviet friendship.

A festive meeting dedicated to the same event was arranged at the Znaniye Society headquarters in Izmail (Ukrainian S.S.R.), under the auspices of the town branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association.

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD181410Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug, AGERPRES--The Chinese agricultural delegation now in Romania continued its fact-finding visit in productive and scientific (?research) units of Prahova, [words indistinct]. The guests had talks with experts, about management methods, the elaboration and carrying through of the development programmes of productive branches, the results of researches and modalities of generalizing in practice, as also about cadres' improvement.

The members of the delegation also met representatives of the local party and state bodies.

SCINTEIA BEGINS SERIES ON 1944 INSURRECTION

AU181125Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

["August 1944 Insurrection: The Crowning of the Romanian People's Heroic Struggle Against Fascism"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1978--The evocation, on the eve of the anniversary of the August 1944 insurrection, of the events prior to it, spotlights the old and rich traditions of the anti-fascist movement in Romania. Reflected in this is the fact that the Romanian people opposed fascism as a phenomenon quite alien to its very aspirations and nature, to its specific love of freedom and its human kindness.

One of the historic merits of the RCP, writes SCINTEIA in an article inaugurating the series of coverages analyzing the senses and sociopolitical implications of the armed insurrection, is that already from the first manifestations of fascism in the country's political life, it vigorously unmasked its antipopular and antinational essence, its role of an instrument of the most retrograde circles of the exploiting classes and of imperialism.

Emphasizing the fact that the germs of the anti-fascist movement in Romania emerged as early as the period immediately after the First World War, as a reaction against the installation of fascist dictatorship in a number of European countries and against the emergence in the country of fascist-type nuclei, SCINTEIA goes on: A salient feature of development of the anti-fascist movement in Romania was the blending of the fight in defence of national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, menaced by the expansionist tendencies of Hitlerite Germany and Horthyist Hungary, with the struggle on an internal plane against the fascist movements.

Within the general anti-fascist frame of mind, the policy of the communist party was pursued, of rallying all democratic and patriotic forces of the Romanian people within a national anti-fascism front. An important role in this connection was played by the RCP using both the underground methods of fight and the legal ones, through the foundation, leadership and influencing of over 100 democratic, anti-fascist mass organizations, both legal and illegal, as also by putting out about 500 legal and illegal publications in Romanian, in Magyar, German, Russian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian.

The correctness of the RCP strategy and tactics was demonstrated by the successes of the 1935-1940 anti-fascist fight, culminating with the impressive anti-fascist demonstration of May Day 1939 and with the protest manifestations of September 1940 against the odious Vienna diktat.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN ATTENDS MILITARY ACADEMY CEREMONY

AU191645Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "A graduation ceremony took place today at the Military Academy for a new class of command and general staff officers, party aktivists and military engineers and ubengineers, as well as the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of graduates, sub-engineers and cadets who finished the fifth academic year at technical and military medicine universities." The ceremony was attended by Defense Minister Col Gen Ion Coman. At the end of the ceremony, a cable was sent to the RCP Central Committee and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu expressing gratitude for the good conditions of study and pledging to do everything to implement the party-state policy.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE ON RACISM

AU1d2022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, (AGERPRES) 18/8/78--Romania acts intensely for the carrying into effect of firm measures to put an end to the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, gives political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the national liberation movements of southern Africa. This stand has been reiterated by the Romanian representative to the U.N. world conference on the anti-apartheid struggle, to which he conveyed a message of salute from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania's representative stressed that the aggravation of the African situation, owing to the outside speculations upon the unsolved questions inherited from the long colonial domination, the territorial inclusion, the growing danger generated by the racist regimes for the African states, for world peace and security, oblige all nations to intensify their efforts for the accurate liquidation of the tension and military confrontations among the African countries, for putting an end to the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF HUA KUO-FENG

Media Coverage Noted

LD211348Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 21, (TANJUG)--The visit of Hua Kuo-feng, Chinese Communist Party chairman and China's State Council premier, to Yugoslavia, beginning this morning, predominates in Yugoslav papers today. Warmly welcoming the Chinese leader, they note the visit will impart another impetus to joint Yugoslav-Chinese efforts to promote long-term cooperation in various fields.

KOMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, ascribes great importance to Chairman Hua's visit, underlining that Yugoslav-Chinese relations rest on the principles of equality, mutual respect, the inviolability of the right of nations to choose their own courses in internal construction and international relations.

The successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations bears out the indisputable validity of non-aligned policy and correctness of Yugoslavia's international positions and activity and the relations it fosters with other countries unrestricted by considerations of social-political systems or approach to specific questions, KOMUNIST says.

The Zagreb VJESNIK describes the forthcoming Tito-Hua talks as those between the leaders of two independent and free countries, which have in common an overriding interest in remaining so. The two leaders, VJESNIK writes, will discuss the situation in the world and measures to promote the two countries' relations, because both sides believe that differences can always be reduced, with similarities and understanding growing as a result.

The Zagreb daily notes the comprehensive and objective coverage of Yugoslav developments in the media in China.

More on Hua's Welcome

LD211358Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in Belgrade today on an 8-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Republic and LCY Josip Broz Tito.

After the national anthems of the SFRY and PRC had been played, President Tito and Chairman Hua inspected the honor guard. President Tito then presented the Yugoslav personalities who were at the welcome to his respected guest from the PRC.

Present at the formal welcome were: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia.

Also present were Army Gen Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National War of Liberation of Yugoslavia; Dusan Okrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Kolj Siroka, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; Lt Gen Stane Potocar; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city conference of the Belgrade League of Communists organization; Vladimir Babsek, president of the city conference of the Belgrade SAWP.

At Belgrade airport, where the special plane touched down at about 1030, the high-ranking guest and members of the Chinese delegation were met by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; Lt Gen Branislav Joksovic and Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador in the SFRY, and the embassy staff, and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador in Yugoslavia, were present at the welcome.

Belgrade Preparations for Visit

AU2116O0Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic interview with Belgrade radio reporter Dusan Tomasevic on decoration of Belgrade streets along which President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will pass tomorrow, 22 August]

[Text] Belgrade is making preparations to welcome Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, just as people throughout China welcomed President Tito last year. Some time before 0900 GMT, Tito and Hua Kuo-feng will pass through the streets of Belgrade, going from the White Palace at Dedinje to the Federal Executive Council Building, where the two presidents and members of the two delegations will hold talks. The streets and squares of Belgrade are already festively decorated today and, as our reporter has traveled the route which the prominent guests will pass tomorrow, let us hear his impressions:

[Question] Comrade Tomasevic, good day to you.

[Answer] Good day to you, Comrade Milenkovic.

[Question] Where are you now?

[Answer] I am in front of the Federal Executive Council Building, more precisely at the end of the route along which the motorcade will pass. Earlier we passed along the entire route. When we reached Knez Milos Street the first impression was that the street is red and red-white-blue, for these are the colors of the Chinese and Yugoslav flags. Hung across the streets there are a number of red banners inscribed "Welcome to the Chairman of the CCP Central Committee" and "Long Live Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng." At a number of crossroads there are large pictures of Comrades Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. Written above these pictures is "Long Live the Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Yugoslavia."

[Milenkovic] Thank you.

Tomorrow Belgrade is ready to once again express a cordial welcome, just as it did this morning and just as the friendly Chinese people did when Tito arrived in China. And tomorrow when a large number of cultural-artistic societies appear in the streets and squares, it will be a real Yugoslav greeting, merry, joyful and with open hearts.

Hua's Activities for 21 Aug

AU2211549Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Milorad Denda and Cedomir Vuckovic report on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's arrival in Belgrade]

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the Chinese chairman will lay a wreath at the grave of the Unknown Hero on Mount Avala [a hill in the vicinity of Belgrade]. Later the first exchange of views between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng will begin in the White Palace. Tonight, President Tito will give a dinner in honor of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, at which the two presidents will propose toasts.

Visits Tomb of Unknown Hero

LD2211830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, laid a wreath of fresh roses this afternoon on the grave of the unknown hero on Mount Avala.

Accompanying the Chinese chairman were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, candidate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Szechwan Province Revolutionary Committee; Huang Hua, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and others. Chairman Hua was welcomed at the foot of the monument by Maj Gen Cedo Glisic, representative of the Defense Command of the city of Belgrade.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY presidency and of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC, Col Gen Branislav Joksovic, and Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol. When Chairman Hua had laid the wreath, the national anthems of the two countries were played. The Chinese leader then wrote in the memorial book: "Eternal glory to the heroic sons and daughters of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities which were killed for freedom and independence." The distinguished guest was acquainted briefly with the history of the memorial, and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Maj Gen Cedo Glisic then inspected the honor guard lined up by a unit of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Talks With Tito Begin

LD2212016Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY president, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, began official talks this evening in Belgrade, in which their colleagues also took part.

It is reported that the talks began in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed his deep respect for President Tito and his satisfaction with visiting Yugoslavia and with the forthcoming exchange of opinions with the Yugoslav president.

Both sides spoke of the very positive results in bilateral cooperation realized in the relatively short period of time which has elapsed since last year's visit to the PRC by President Tito.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng particularly stressed the importance of last year's visit and the meeting with President Tito in his country.

The Chinese premier, at the same time, pointed to the importance of Yugoslav experiences in the socialist construction of our country, which in a relatively short period of time, as he said, has succeeded in developing into a modern and independent country, making use of the latest achievements of science and technology.

President Tito also showed great interest in the overall development of the PRC.

The larger part of today's talks was devoted to exchanging mutual information about the results in internal development of the two countries, along with their achievements thus far and plans for further development in construction of socialism in Yugoslavia and China.

President Tito and Hua Kuo-feng agreed that during the course of the visit their colleagues should also hold separate talks on the further development and progress of bilateral economic relations and scientific and technical cooperation, as well as on the development of party relations and cooperation and on international questions of mutual interest.

President Tito and Chairman Hua and their colleagues, it is reported, will have several meetings and exchanges of opinions during the course of the visit.

The official Yugoslav-Chinese talks continue tomorrow morning in plenary session in the Federal Executive Council Buildings in New Belgrade.

The following took part in the talks on the Chinese side: Chi Teng-kuei, Politburo member of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Counci; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Szechwan Province Revolutionary Committee; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; Chiao Shih, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Chou Chiu-yeh, ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY; (Ho Peng-chi), director in the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Hung-liang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Han Che-yi, director at the State Planning Commission.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Fadil Hoxha, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branislav Ekonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Budimir Loncar, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Mirko Ostojic, ambassador of the SFRY to the PRC; Milivoje Maksic, foreign policy adviser of the president of the republic; and, Dusan Gaspari, head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Before the talks started this evening, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged gifts. President Tito presented the distinguished guest from the PRC with an oil painting of Belgrade, the work of the painter Nikola Graovac. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng presented President Tito a work by the well-known Chinese painter Huang Chou, a large picture of an eagle (in black ink), which symbolizes firmness, durability and farsightedness.

Tito Hosts Dinner

LD2311952Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1934 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY president, held a dinner this evening in the premises of the Federal Executive Council in New Belgrade in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. Members of the Chinese delegation and the highest ranking Yugoslav leaders attended the dinner. During the course of the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged toasts.

Tito's Toast at Dinner

LD2312052Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["Tito's Toast at Dinner for Hua Kuo-feng"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, dear comrades and friends:

I am pleased at being able to greet you warmly and to wish a cordial welcome to you, as well as to the comrades who came with you for an official friendly visit to our country.

We would like you to feel our sincere hospitality and to have a feeling of well-being, just as we felt during our very useful and fruitful visit last year to the PRC. With that visit we opened a new chapter in development of friendly relations and comprehensive equitable cooperation between our countries and peoples.

I am convinced, esteemed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, that your visit to Belgrade and generally Yugoslavia--the first visit of the top leader of the PRC and of the Communist Party of China to our country--will represent a fresh stimulus to our comprehensive cooperation. By continuing our exchange of views in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect, we shall unfold fresh prospects for the further positive development of our relations.

We have already had the opportunity to confirm, and are implementing the fact in practice, that cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is based on the universal principles of independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, as well as on respect for the objective differences in our positions in the world and our orientations in policy. These principles also imply a respect for contributions by all other countries, both to the building of one's own path of development and to equitable cooperation in the world. These principles further imply that we are promoting relations and cooperation between our two countries to our mutual interest and not at the expense of good relations and cooperation with other countries.

I am sure that we are both imbued by the conviction that such comprehensive, friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China represents not merely a lasting interest of the peoples of our countries but also a real contribution to peace, understanding, trust and constructive cooperation in the world in general.

All this gives your visit and our talks an exceptional significance.

I believe that you share my view about us having made useful steps during the past year along the path of comprehensive mutual acquaintance and mutual understanding of the achievements and experiences of our two independent socialist countries and parties. In this, we attach great significance to contacts and cooperation by our governments and parties, as well as by political and social organizations. We have also created a good basis for an increasingly powerful growth in economic, scientific, cultural and other forms of cooperation and we wish this cooperation to develop as speedily as possible.

Comrade Chairman,

We in our country sincerely appreciate the efforts which you are making today in the direction of more rapid economic and social progress of your country through comprehensive development and modernization of industry and agriculture on the basis of modern techniques and technology. We follow with great attention and understanding the implementation of important decisions and guidelines of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China and of the February session of the National People's Congress.

We are convinced that the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party and with you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, at the head, will achieve, in the coming period, fresh and great successes in the all-round socialist development of China.

You know how much we value the historical significance of the revolution which the great Chinese people successfully carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which still continues in its country. Your revolution represents one of the most difficult and longest socialist revolutions in the world and it objectively represents a precious part and factor of the altered picture of the world, of its deep socialist transformations. Your great country also has a responsible place in overall international relations today.

As you know, we in Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, carried through a victorious socialist revolution. In that struggle, our people made great sacrifices and denials. But they were not in vain. In the revolution we achieved not merely freedom but the inalienable right to our independence and to our own path of development into socialism. On this occasion, I would like to stress that the authentic character of the socialist revolutions in our two countries and the original paths of resolving complex tasks of socialist construction, under specific and different conditions, objectively represent the lasting link between our peoples and one more reason for their mutual understanding and respect.

Recently the Chinese public and political circles have had the opportunities to acquaint themselves with the new results and contents of the construction of socialist social relations in Yugoslavia. The further development of socialist self-management in our country is especially demonstrated by the consolidation of the role of direct producers in managing the conditions and results of their work. At the same time, within the framework of the further development of the delegate system, their role and decision-making in all spheres of our sociopolitical life are also strengthening.

In the development of such socialist self-managing relations, we see the stable and lasting foundation of our entire future development. The recent, the 11th, Congress of the LCY represented a powerful illustration of the breadth and unanimous support which our working people extend to such an orientation, to such principles and to such practice in our socialist development.

The great confidence extended to such a policy by our working class and by all the working people fills us with self-confidence and pride, but also with a sense of even greater responsibility because the LCY has always proceeded from the principle of responsibility to its own working class and people. And this is, we believe, also the most correct method of consistently contributing to the international solidarity of the working class in general. The revolutionary practice continually confirms the correctness of such an attitude in the whole world's development. At the same time, we see in this an expression of the basic values of socialism and possibilities of its further development and consolidation as a world process. Thus understood, as a relentless historical movement forward, without the imposition of models or recipes of any kind, socialism will, we are convinced, manifest all its advantages and its immense motivating force in implementing the general progress of mankind, man's freedom and happiness.

We deeply believe that the progress of socialism in the world can be insured only if all of us consistently respect and adhere in practice to the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, respect for one's own paths of development, voluntary international cooperation and solidarity, as well as respect for differences which exist between countries and parties. It goes without saying that the general progress of socialism demands peace above all, and this means the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, the security of all countries and the building of a new, just system of political and economic relations in the world. Socialist countries can make a great contribution to such a development of international relations by their own practice of strict application of the above-mentioned principles, both in their mutual relations and in relations with all other countries.

The existing differences in paths and forms of socialist development are not and must not be a hindrance to cooperation in realizing the aforementioned aims. On the contrary, they enrich the socialist practice and experience by which every country, every party and every movement makes a valuable contribution. And it is in an atmosphere of constructive and democratic dialog about the needs, achievements and experiences of socialist construction and overall development that it is possible to make a more effective contribution to finding new and broader opportunities for cooperation between countries and peoples and for settling the complex problems of the world today.

Strict respect for the principles mentioned allows our two independent socialist countries and our two parties--conscious that we have much in common but also many understandable differences--to build, with confidence in the future, their relations and develop their cooperation on both bilateral and international levels.

deep and, I am sure, identical striving to guarantee the peaceful socialist development of our countries only increases our anxiety, such as all responsible people in the world must feel, at the increased manifestations of a worsening in the international atmosphere and of tension in international relations. The old hotbeds of crisis are not being settled, and new ones are being formed. There is no diminution, but even an increase in some places, in the attacks on the independence and liberty of many countries in various parts of the world, particularly in Africa of late-competition and rivalry between the great powers and military-political blocs, that is, of outside factors, is extending to increasingly wider territories, which is introducing new elements of instability into the world.

We are becoming increasingly worried with the stagnation apparent in the process of relaxation of international tension, which has lasted so long already and which is bringing about increasing deterioration in international relations as a whole. In our opinion, the process of relaxation of tension cannot be long-lasting and stable until all countries, great and small, industrially developed and developing countries, are active participants in it, and until this process spreads to all regions and embraces all key international problems. Today, everyone bears a part of the responsibility for the fate of mankind and, in this, special responsibility lies with the great powers.

Within the bounds of its possibilities, Yugoslavia, as you know, ceaselessly advocates--in Europe and throughout the world--the strengthening of peace and security, the overcoming of bloc divisions and the promulgation of equal international cooperation. We are deeply convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and active peaceful coexistence, particularly in our nuclear age.

The development of events constantly confirms that genuine relaxation of tension demands liquidation of the remaining strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa, and settlement of the dangerous hotbeds of crisis which threaten world peace, such as the long crisis in the Middle East and elsewhere. In short, it is essential to remove all forms of inequality and domination from international relations. But this also demands our unselfish, full support to the peoples, countries and liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, independence, all-round political and economic emancipation, their national rights and for progressive developments.

I would particularly like to stress the need to halt the arms race once and for all and to at last take the path of real disarmament, in order to insure stable peace and security for all countries. In the same vein, we are convinced that stability in the world and general progress cannot be achieved without the construction of a new international economic order as well as of a speedier development of the developing countries, which is also in the interest of all of mankind.

Under such historical conditions, the policy and the movement of nonalinement represent an expression of the contemporary objective needs of mankind. Thanks to this, the nonalined movement has become an irreplaceable, independent [nezavisna] and independent [samostalna] political force which exerts a positive influence on overall international relations. All other international factors, particularly the great powers and blocs, are gradually and increasingly grasping this significance and role of the nonalined movement. We appreciate the understanding with which the PRC is following the activity of the nonalined movement.

In recent ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade further affirmed the basic orientation, character, role and essential principles of the nonalined movement. With this, its action unity in the current unusually complex conditions has been strengthened.

Of course, all nonalined countries--and this is also understandable--do not look upon individual events and relations in the world in the same way. However, their aspiration--and this was also strongly manifested at the Belgrade conference--to act unitedly in creating better prospects for peacefully overcoming contradictions and resolving acute problems of the world has been strengthened at the same time.

On that occasion, too, it was convincingly shown that the policy of nonalinement both rallies and unites action by the majority of the countries of the world, of different social orders and degrees of development, on the broad and principled basis of the struggle for peace, independence, equality and building of a new, just system of political and economic relations in the world. This means, at the same time, that the nonalined movement objectively expresses the fundamental long-term interests of all of mankind, its continuous aspirations for prosperity and progress, in the interest of all countries, all nations and all peoples. In this lies the source of its strength and of its growing role, its long-term nature and historical responsibility. We are convinced that the ministerial conference in Belgrade, having understood its task in this way, carried out a very good preparation for the summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana next year.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman, dear comrades and friends,

Permit me once again to express a cordial welcome, with the desire that, as much as is possible during this short period of time, you acquaint yourselves with our current achievements and with the conditions and forms in which we create them. I am convinced that you will also directly experience the sincere feelings of friendship and respect which our nations and nationalities, our working people, nurture toward the PRC, toward your people and its efforts, and toward the highest ranking leaders of your country.

I raise my glass to the good health of our respected guest, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and to successes in his exceptionally responsible and significant activity, to the health of the Chinese comrades, to the further comprehensive progress of the PRC and the well-being of the Chinese people, to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC and between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party and to trust, understanding, broad cooperation and general progress in the world.

Hua's Response

LD2121502Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and PRC State Council premier, at a dinner given in his honor by SFRY President Tito in the Federal Executive Council premises in New Belgrade on 21 July]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito, other esteemed Yugoslav leading comrades, dear comrades, allow me first to thank Comrade Tito for his invitation to visit your beautiful country, for your warm welcome and for the cordial and friendly words which Comrade Tito addressed to us a short while ago. In making use of this opportunity, I wish to convey, on behalf of the CCP, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, to the LCY, the Yugoslav Government and to the Yugoslav peoples, cordial greetings and expressions of deep respect.

At this time last year, Comrade Tito paid an historic visit to our country and on that occasion we held sincere and friendly talks. After that visit, the relations between the two parties and the two countries, China and Yugoslavia, entered a new phase of long-term, comprehensive and stable development. During the past year, our mutual understanding has further deepened, the mutual support in our joint struggle has considerably strengthened, the cooperation between our two countries in various spheres has expanded and the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples has consolidated.

Now we have been given the opportunity to meet again with Comrade Tito and other leading comrades of Yugoslavia in Belgrade and to carry out once again a broad and fundamental exchange of views on issues of mutual interest, in order to further promote our good relations, all of which represents a great satisfaction to all of us.

Both the Chinese and the Yugoslav people won the victory through their difficult and persistent armed struggle; thereafter, they have carried out, in a state of independence, and independently, their revolution and their construction. The Chinese people are deeply impressed by the long heroic struggle of the Yugoslav people. As far back as the years of the war against the Japanese conquerors, we followed your struggle with great admiration. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, with Comrade Tito at its head, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia triumphed, with their unswerving struggle, over the German and Italian fascist aggressors who were superior and arrogant at that time, and they liberated their homeland and thus made a great contribution to the victory of the peoples of the world in the antifascist war. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said at one time: Yugoslavia was born in the armed struggle and it came into being through great efforts. It is a heroic country. Your victories gave us an incentive.

The LCY, on the basis of Marxist scientific theory and in line with the conditions in its country, built up and developed the socialist self-managing system. In the past 30 years and more, your country, in which enormous changes have taken place, has been transformed from a backward country into a modern industrial-agricultural country. In Yugoslavia the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been built up and intensively perfected, and a decisive struggle has been waged against the subversive and undermining activities of internal and foreign enemies. The country is ready to rebuff at any time an enemy which would dare to carry out an invasion.

Yugoslavia is carrying out a policy of national equality and thanks to this, the unity of all nations and nationalities has been strengthened and the country's unity consolidated. At the recent 11th LCY Congress, the experience of the construction of socialism, acquired over several decades and particularly since the 10th congress, had been generally approved and the general guideline for further development determined. At this congress, full confidence in Yugoslavia's future was expressed and even greater steps by the Yugoslav people along the victorious path of socialism were envisaged. We are sincerely pleased about your great successes.

Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the nonalined movement. In consistently implementing the nonalined policy, it plays an increasing role in international affairs. The nonalined movement has today become a very important force of the peoples of the whole world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism. This is precisely why some see in the nonalined movement a serious obstacle to implementation of their aggressive and expansionist policy. They are trying at any price to wreck the unity of the nonalined movement, to reorient it and subjugate it to their hegemonist goals. We decisively support Yugoslavia's struggle for the preservation of the unity of the nonalined movement and for the preservation of the movement's basic orientation.

The Yugoslav people like peace, the Chinese people like peace, and all the people of the world like peace. However, one cannot but see that imperialist and hegemonist forces are waging a mad race in rearming and in preparing for war; they are carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere because of rivalry for dominance over the world and this seriously threatens the peace and security of various countries. A series of events which have taken place recently in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and in Asia clearly show that their rivalry is becoming fiercer and that the factors of war are noticeably growing. But their actions, for their part, help the peoples to widen their horizon, to gradually come to know their true face and to rise in struggle against them. History has confirmed that it is quite possible to defeat the initiators of war. We are convinced that the victory will go to the peoples of the world if they increase their vigilance, carry out relevant preparations and wage a joint struggle.

Dear comrades, under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have smashed the anti-party clique, "the gang of four," and in this way the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country have entered a new period of development. We held the 11th congress of our party and the session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which set the general tasks of the new period--that is, that in this century our country be transformed through development into a modern and strong socialist state. By carrying high the banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and by consistently continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our people, firmly rallied around the Central Committee of our party, have begun a new long march toward implementing the magnificent goal: Modernization of industry, agriculture, people's defense, science and technology. There will certainly be various difficulties along this path of ours. But we also have many favorable conditions. Through persistent struggle and self-denying efforts of the people of our entire country, we shall certainly achieve this goal of ours.

The relations between our two parties and countries are based on Marxism-Leninism. We want Yugoslavia to become more prosperous and stronger and you, too, want China to become more prosperous and stronger. We are completely independent and equal in our mutual relations. Neither of our two countries wishes to behave badly toward the other, neither does it wish to interfere in the other's affairs or control the other. You are in the Balkans, and we are in Asia. We are allied by a similar past and a joint struggle. The relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries have a broad perspective for development. I am convinced that this visit of ours will be crowned by great successes in both political and economic cooperation between our two countries.

Now I suggest that we raise our glasses to the revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, to the prosperity and progress of the SFRY and the happiness of its peoples and to the health of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, and to the health of the other Yugoslav leading comrades and of all the comrades present. Good health!

Hua's Activities for 22 Aug

AU2208402Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] As is envisaged, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will today receive Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Hua Kuo-feng will also visit the Sava Congress Center and will then plant a tree of friendship in New Belgrade and visit the military museum at Kalemegdan. This afternoon, Hua Kuo-feng will be proclaimed an honorary citizen of Belgrade. The Chinese premier will tonight attend a formal concert organized in his honor in the National Theater.

Tito, Hua Motorcade Reported

[LD1708 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0830 GMT on 17 August (jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations, carries a live relay from in front of the White Palace of the departure of President Tito and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, from the White Palace for their talks in the Federal Executive Council Building. The reporter says that some 10 minutes ago, President Tito arrived at the White Palace at which Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is staying.

The relay continues from several points along the route taken by the motorcade carrying the two presidents. The reporters say that thousands of people line the route taken by the motorcade. The streets along the route are decorated and there are many banners with various slogans inscribed on them. Folklore groups along the route are reported performing folk dances native to various parts of Yugoslavia. When the motorcade approaches Terazije Square, the Belgrade main square, the two presidents are reported standing in their open automobile and warmly returning the greetings of the people. At 0928 GMT the motorcade reaches the Federal Executive Council Building and the two presidents leave their automobile and are reported entering the building.

Talks Resume 22 Aug

LD2210462Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, were resumed this morning in the Federal Executive Council building in new Belgrade.

The following are taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side, in addition to President Tito: Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, LCY Central Committee Presidium members Milos Minic and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to China; and other personalities.

The following are taking part in the talks on the Chinese side, in addition to Chairman Hua: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committtee; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, deputy chef de cabinet of the chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Chiao Shih, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade; Chou Chiu-yeh, ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

SERBIAN ECONOMIC CHAMBER ASSESSES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD2019467 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0140 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the analysis carried out by the Economic Chamber of Serbia, in the first 6 months of this year industrial organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in comparison with the first half of last year, have realized 8.2 percent more production.

However, due to the more noticeable deceleration of industrial production in Kosovo, overall industrial production in the republic is 0.8 percent less than planned. Considerably better results have been achieved by industry in the area of Serbia proper. Industrial production was 9.2 percent higher than last year, which is 0.4 percent higher than planned and 1 percent higher than the Yugoslav average.

This increase in industrial production in the area of Serbia proper has been achieved primarily due to the good performance of the organizations in the so-called metal complex. The plan envisaged that this branch should achieve an increase of 9 percent, but in certain spheres this increase was tripled. Thus, the electrical industry increased production by 27.3 percent, metal processing by 19 percent, machine building by 13 percent, and the industry of transportation means by 9.6 percent. This high growth rate in production in these activities has "overtaken" the low production in previous years in machine building and certain other spheres belonging to the metal complex.

The textile industry has also exceeded the plan. The analysis of the Economic Chamber of Serbia stresses the point that this overfulfillment of the plan by 4 percent is due to the production of finished textile products and yarns.

The nonmetal processing industry, food industry and building materials industry have also exceeded the planned growth of production.

A considerably lower production than envisaged by the plan has been registered in the electrical industry, which failed to realize the planned increase of 9 percent. The production of coal has also been stagnating: according to the plan it should have grown by 15 percent in the first 6 months of this year. In contrast with lignite, of which the production in the period examined was 3 percent above plan, brown and hard coal have been produced in considerably smaller quantities than expected.

The results achieved by ferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry were not much better. They registered an increase of production far below the limit set by the plan.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SECRETARIAT REPORTS ON WHEAT HARVEST

AU191930Y Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] According to the data from the republican Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry, this year's wheat harvest in Bosnia-Hercegovina which has just been concluded has yielded a total of 310,000 tons. This is somewhat less than the estimate at the beginning of sowing. The average yield is 35 quintals per hectare on the farms of the social sector and 20 quintals per hectare in the private sector. This shortcoming in the total production as compared with the plan and the much lower average yields are a consequence of floods, underground water and frequent hailstorms during the growing and ripening of the wheat.

NIN CONTINUES SERIES ON BULGARIAN CP POLICY

LD1814411Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 18 (TANJUG)--Continuing its series "The Unknown and Known Dimitrov", today's issue of the Belgrade weekly NIN writes in its second installment on the continuity of Bulgarian Communist Party policy towards Macedonia and on the Macedonian national question shortly before and during World War II.

...[illegible] the Bulgarian Communist Party shortly before World War II--the weekly recalls--was also that Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria, and that Macedonians are Bulgarians. In contrast to this the Yugoslav Communist Party was actively working for the identity of the Macedonian people.

The Yugoslav Communist Party--the weekly notes--did not recognize Yugoslavia's capitulation to the fascist occupation in April 1941, nor the division of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee was, as always, for the unity of the party and of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities in the fight against the fascist occupation.

The weekly also recalls the assessment of the Yugoslav Communist Party in May 1941 that Macedonia had been divided between conquerors--and had fallen, in part, under Bulgarian slavery and, in part, under Italian. Even then the Yugoslav Communist Party supported free national self-determination for the Macedonian people and Macedonian national independence and freedom.

In contrast, the weekly emphasizes, the Bulgarian Communist Party never officially condemned the occupation of Macedonia and a part of south-eastern Serbia by fascist Bulgaria. Although the Bulgarian Communist Party treated the first Bulgarian military units in Macedonia to be normally, peacetime, stationed units.

Following the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, Metodij Satorov-(?Sharlov), the then secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Provincial Committee for Macedonia and acting without approval from the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee, attached the Macedonian party organization to the Bulgarian Communist Party. Sharlov's policy, the paper notes, ran into strong opposition from Macedonian communists and got him expelled from the Macedonian Provincial Committee, Yugoslav Communist Party and the Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communist Party supported Sharlov's move as it saw Macedonians as belonging to the Bulgarian nation the paper says.

EXTENDING VALIDITY OF PASSPORTS CONSIDERED

LD211638Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["Passport Liberalization"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The proposal for the validity of passports to be extended from 2 to 5 years and for a concomitant simplification in the method for obtaining this document has met with understandable attention and approval. The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia has, in addition, come forward with the initiative that in future, when a passport is being issued, the relevant certificate should not be sought from the competent secretariat for national defense (according to this proposal only recruits, quite understandably, would be subject to this obligation).

Estimates state that a quarter of Yugoslavs possess passports and the number of their holders is constantly on the increase.

In many regulations, Yugoslavia has gone a step or two beyond the obligations set down by the Helsinki documents. If this proposal for extension of passport validity is adopted--and judging by the reaction in the public there is every chance that this will happen--here is yet another contribution to the realization of those documents.

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